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Established 1887

Khomeini Castigates Iranian Rule

Shorts Majlis in Islamic Zeal

TEHRAN, July 21 (Reuters) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a fierce indictment of the performance of all branches of Iranian government since last year's revolution, has served notice that the new parliament must be appointed by a decisive and 100-percent amir.

He also said the Majlis (parliament), which yesterday assumed its legislative functions following the election of a speaker, must reject ministers nominated by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr unless they are efficient, Islamic and revolutionary. "If our government is like a corpse in the past, we must mount this movement and there would be no chance for our victory," the 60-year-old leader said yesterday.

Non-revolutionary citizens must lead ministries and Mr. Bani-Sadr must not propose such people the Majlis, he said. There was no immediate comment from the president's office.

He reserved some of his sharpest criticism for the foreign ministry, earned forces and the judiciary. Nothing that every day information is received from abroad that amounts of money is being sent by Iranian diplomatic missions, he called for the Majlis to patch a delegation to rectify the situation.

He also said Islam could not be implemented through men whose hands have been trained in Europe.

Journalists Held

Referring to shortcomings in the judiciary, he said if it had done its job properly, "we should not have been caught again with Bani-Sadr and Khomeini" — two centers of power. "Our judiciary is in trouble, our army the same, all our organizations the same," he said.

The Iranian leader said: "The ashes (religious punishment) must be carried out. The ministries must be corrected. . . . It is the Majlis which must correct all affairs."

[Young Iranians shouting "Death to Russia" and "Long live Afghanistan" stormed and occupied the offices of the pro-Moscow Judea Party in Tehran today, according to the Associated Press.]

At least three foreign television journalists were arrested today, witnesses said. The journalists — who work for Danish, British and Turkish networks — were taken from their rooms in the Intercontinental hotel and apparently are detained in the revolutionary central committee headquarters.

[Fourteen persons have been executed in various parts of Iran, including six alleged saboteurs in the oil-producing Khuzestan province, six drug offenders, according to Reuters dispatch.]

A revolutionary tribunal in Khuzestan sent six men to the firing squad on charge of blowing up oil pipelines and rail tracks as well as smuggling arms from neighboring Iraq.

[Before facing the firing squad, one man in Kashan received 100 lashes. A former policeman, he had been convicted of fighting revolutionaries and killing revolutionaries under the shah.]

Iran Buys Oil Equipment Despite West's Sanctions

By R.W. Apple Jr.

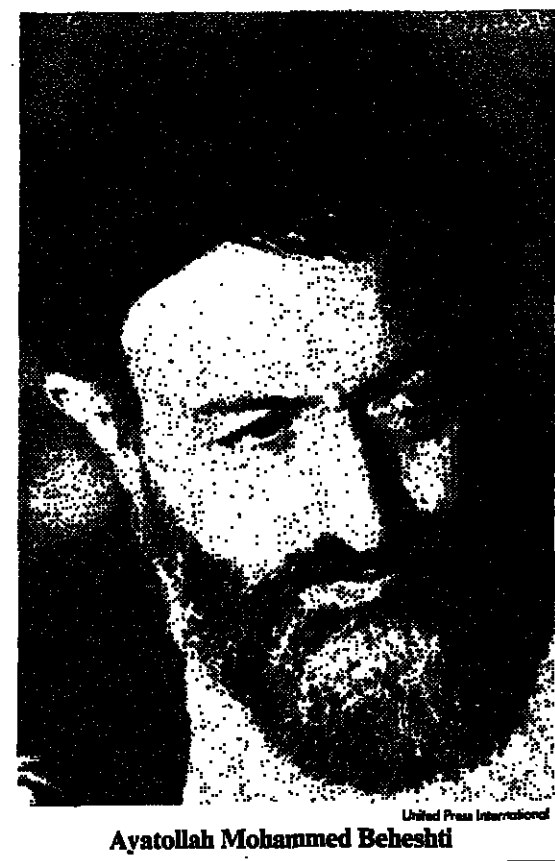
LONDON, July 21 (NYT) — Despite economic sanctions designed to force the release of the U.S. hostages held in Iran, that country is reportedly spending \$150 million a year in the West buying spare parts for its oil industry.

Oil industry sources confirmed that the purchases were being carried out through Iranian Oil Services, known as IROS, a nonprofit organization based in London. The sources said that no pipe is included in the purchases, despite continuing shortage of pipelines. That indicates, they explained, that the Iranian have sufficient replacements on hand or can produce them locally.

IROS is still owned by a consortium of Western oil companies, although the consortium's producing has been nationalized.

The purchases are possible because of loopholes in the sanctions, which have great reluctance by the open Economic Community for this year, under pressure from President Carter. Unlike the U.S., the European Community permits the extension of sales service contracts that existed when the sanctions were voted. European companies hold majority control of IROS.

British Petroleum has 40 percent IROS. Royal Dutch/Shell has 14 percent and Compagnie Française des Pétroles has 6 percent — a total



Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti

Former Premier of Syria Assassinated In Paris; Was Assad's Chief Opponent

PARIS, July 21 (AP) — An unidentified gunman shot and killed former Premier Salah Eddin al-Bitar of Syria today when the 66-year-old exile arrived at his office in central Paris, police said.

Mr. al-Bitar, who carried a Yemeni passport, was unlocking his office door when the killer apparently came up behind him and shot him once in the back of the head with a silencer-equipped pistol, police said.

Police said Mr. al-Bitar was editor-in-chief of the political magazine Al-Ahram al-Arabi, which means Arab Renaissance, a theoretical journal opposed to the policies of both wings of Syria's ruling Ba'ath Party.

Police said Mr. al-Bitar was one of the founders of the party, whose rival wings are in power in Syria and Iraq. He was ousted from official life in Syria in 1966 and had lived in exile since then.

Arab sources said Mr. al-Bitar was considered among Syrian opposition groups in exile to be the most likely and most acceptable head of a union of all opponents of Syria's President Hafez Assad.

National Front

[Diplomatic sources told the International Herald Tribune that Mr. al-Bitar was involved in creating a broad-based movement, known as the National Front, in opposition to Mr. Assad. Among its leaders are several prominent Syrian politicians in exile, including Akram Hourani, former premier, and Hamoud el-Choufi, former head of the Syrian delegation to the United Nations, who resigned last year.]

[These sources said Mr. al-Bitar's regular pattern of habits made him the National Front's easiest target.]

The killing came on the heels of reports in the Arab world that the Syrian government had sent teams of killers out to liquidate opponents abroad, the sources said.

Mr. al-Bitar, known as one of the foremost theoreticians of Arab nationalism, co-founded the party with Michael Aflak in 1947. He be-

came foreign minister in a center-leftist coalition cabinet in Syria in 1957.

During the Syrian-Egyptian merger into the United Arab Republic from 1958 to 1961, Mr. al-Bitar served under Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. But he fled the country when disgruntled rightist officers staged a coup to take control.

After the Ba'athists overthrew the rightists in 1963, Mr. al-Bitar returned to Damascus. He served as premier until 1966, when he fled again under accusations from young Ba'athists that he was too conservative. Since then, he has lived in exile in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and France.

French Government Caught in Dilemma

By Paul Chutkoff

PARIS, July 21 (AP) — Growing Middle East terror on Paris streets put President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government in a painful dilemma today, complicated by police demands for increased powers, its

own pro-Palestinian foreign policy and France's tradition as a safe haven for political refugees.

A glance at the headlines in the French press reflected the dilemma and the indignation this usually tolerant capital has felt since Friday's abortive attempt to gun down former Iranian Premier Shapour Bakhtiar in the suburb of Neuilly and today's assassination of Syrian opposition leader Salah Eddin al-Bitar.

"Police Enraged," headlined France-Soir. "Crisis Between Paris and Tehran," headlined Le Matin. Under the banner "Blackmail Against France," Le Figaro reported threats by the "Guardians of the Revolution" to attack French interests in the Middle East unless five alleged would-be assassins of Mr. Bakhtiar are released.

In a front-page editorial headlined "The New Enemy," Le Monde noted with irony how fast the attitudes of Iran's new leaders have changed. Only 17 months ago, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was paying tribute to France for allowing him to organize the final push of his crusade against Shah

Moazzam Reza Pahlavi from a Paris suburb.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government has expressed its "strong indignation" over the Bakhtiar incident. Today it issued a tough statement saying its investigation was being pressed both in France and abroad to "determine the origin and those responsible for this operation."

The statement from the French Foreign Ministry also emphasized (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

willingly accept the president's invitation for dinner to try to arrange a political truce.

Mr. Demirel has not commented publicly on the meeting with Mr. Ecevit but reportedly has made his own call for unity in a letter sent to principal political leaders. The letter has not been made public but, according to sources close to the premier, it asks the political parties for support to pass legislation giving greater authority to the martial law commanders, the establishment of state security courts, and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Ecevit's is known to favor extending the authority and territory of the martial law command, which now covers 20 of Turkey's provinces, but has declared itself strongly opposed to exceptional laws that would infringe on personal liberties.

National Restoration

Again in a news conference today, Mr. Ecevit called for a broadly based government of national restoration as the only solution to the current crisis. He said he would

Health Reasons

The minister's resignation, reportedly for health reasons, has nullified the censure motion, which had good chances of being passed by the National Assembly and would have been a blow to the government. Nevertheless, a general debate on anarchy has been set for Wednesday.

"There has been a great escalation of terrorist incidents in recent days which has come to threaten the state," said Cahit Karakas, speaker of the National Assembly.

Turkey's political community was shaken over the murder of former Premier Erim, who will be given a state funeral tomorrow in Istanbul. An illegal leftist extremist group Dev-Sol has claimed the murder, apparently to avenge the harsh military crackdown on the left when Mr. Erim was in office in 1972.

As spokesmen from the left and right called for national unity to restore law and order. It was an-

Beheshti Is Iran's Power Broker

Shrewd Ayatollah Answers Exclusively to Khomeini

By Doyle McManus

TEHRAN, July 21 (LAT) — He is the second most powerful man in Iran, subject only to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini himself. His disciplined party controls the new parliament, and the choice of a new premier is his to make. He is chief justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Revolutionary Council and an adviser to the imam.

But Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, 51, chairman of the Islamic Republican Party, was nowhere to be found at the inaugural session of the Majlis (parliament) yesterday. While he commands at least 130 of the 206 occupied seats, he does not hold one himself. He does not run for public office.

Asked what he expects from the Majlis' first sessions, Ayatollah Beheshti merely gives his deep and rumbling baritone laugh and offers a characteristically self-effacing reply: "I have nothing to do with the parliament. You know that I am not a member." And he laughs again.

It is that quiet, patient, and as he himself says, cunning approach that has enabled him to work his way through the political mine fields of revolutionary Iran to the center of power.

Closed Doors

He has no large personal following; indeed, many Iranians distrust him as what a young Moslem militant called "a manipulator who only wants power for himself." Instead, Ayatollah Beheshti represents the rarest of species in Iran: a true professional politician, content to gather and use influence discreetly, most of it behind closed doors.

In politics, he once told a group of schoolchildren, "It is not enough to be honest and simple; one must be honest and cunning."

So far, the principle goal for which Ayatollah Beheshti has used his considerable cunning has been power itself. He has openly advocated a permanent, leading role for the Moslem clergy in Iran's revolutionary government, with his Islamic Republican Party as the clergy's instrument. For him, as for Ayatollah Khomeini, the ideal state is a pure Islamic state, and the best guarantee that Iran is approaching that ideal is to put it in the hands of the clergy.

"Politics in Iran can have only one right line," he said recently: "A useful and successful administration of the country . . . based on Islamic principles."

Secular Camp

Despite the vague and utopian tone, Ayatollah Beheshti can also be solidly pragmatic, according to diplomats and government officials who have dealt with him. He has gained a reputation in the Justice Ministry as a good administrator. His economic leanings are more conservative than those of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who espouses a radical brand of Islamic Socialism.

And he can, of course, be pragmatic in his uses of power. Last November, when Moslem militants stormed the U.S. Embassy and took Americans there hostage, Ayatollah Beheshti seized upon the occasion as a weapon to weaken the secular, more moderate camp within Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary regime. He and his allies succeeded in toppling the Cabinet of Premier Mehdi Bazargan.

Later, when President Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh tried fruitlessly to patch together a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Salah Eddin al-Bitar

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N. Koreans Want Trade, Solarz Says

By William Chapman

TOKYO, July 21 (WP) — U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., said today that North Korea was willing to open trade with South Korea without any preconditions.

Rep. Solarz told a news conference in Tokyo after a trip to North Korea that he considered this a new opening by the Communists, and said that South Korean representatives, although skeptical, also favored opening a trade system with their enemies.

Rep. Solarz, stopped in Tokyo today to inform South Korea about his visit, which included a four-hour interview with North Korean President Kim Il Sung.

He said North Korea also was willing to discuss, without any preconditions, the reunification of families divided by the 1950-53 war and the resumption of mail exchanges between relatives in both countries.

In the past, the formal North Korean position had been that trade, cultural or humanitarian exchanges must be preceded by a general political settlement that would lead to a confederation of the two countries.

However, since the beginning of this year, the North Korean representatives in Tokyo have been saying that such exchanges could be brought about without a political settlement and have described this as a major concession. They have yet to spell this out in detail.

The two countries have met nine times this year in the border village of Panmunjom to work out arrangements for a meeting of their two premiers, but have remained at odds over the question of how a formal agenda would be established.

An economic agreement providing for trade would probably be the first link to be discussed. North Korean spokesmen have said specifically that their country hopes to sell iron ore.

South Korea's late president, Park Chung Hee, had made a proposal in Mandaleu under government pressure to negotiate with the North but there was no response.

Rep. Solarz said he got no indication (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Kabul Shake-Up Seeks to Bolster Karmal Regime

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, July 21 (LAT) — A long-expected purge of the beleaguered Marxist regime in Afghanistan is under way, apparently aimed at strengthening President Babrak Karmal's personal power, Afghan observers said today.

A major government reorganization announced yesterday, a string of new senior government appointments and the tone of Mr. Karmal's recent speeches are all cited by analysts here as evidence that the purge has begun.

It appears to be aimed at crushing opposition to Mr. Karmal within the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. While appearing to be an endorsement of the man the Russians placed in power after their invasion in late December, the purge also represents a major Soviet policy setback in the strife-torn country.

The Russians had previously tried to force the two warring factions of the ruling party to work together under Mr. Karmal so as to broaden its precariously thin popular base. But the factions concentrated more on destroying each other than on confronting the growing insurgency, which has brought the business of government to a virtual standstill in most areas outside Kabul.

Factional Ties

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

the names of newspapers they once published.

The fractious nature of Afghan politics, which prevents like-minded groups from working together even in times of crisis, has helped make Afghanistan difficult to rule through most of its history and virtually impossible for would-be conquerors to subdue. The same deep divisions that plague the Kabul regime afflict the insurgents working to overthrow the government and expel the Russians.

Now it appears that the Russians have decided the feuding within the regime was costing more than any benefits derived from the forced unity. The purge appears to have begun in the Finance Ministry, and is aimed at the Khalqi. On Thursday, Kabul radio announced Cabinet approval of 14 high-level appointments, including finance chiefs in nine of the country's 28 provinces.

Purge Warning

A former Afghan civil servant now living in India said that those posts are second only to provincial governors in power, and most were held by Khalqi. While this source said he had been informed of only three of the new appointees, all three were Parchamites loyal to Mr. Karmal. This was the beginning of the purge of Khalqi, he said.

On Sunday the radio announced a government reorganization that transferred all provincial, district and sub-district administration from the Interior Ministry to Mr. Karmal's personal control. This gives him "a power base he never had before and leaves the Interior Ministry with nothing," said the former civil servant. The Interior (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Afghan Defection Report Overshadows Olympics

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, July 21 (NYT) — Politics, bane of the Moscow Olympics, overshadowed sport today as reports circulated that members of the Afghanistan athletic team wanted to defect to the United States because of the Soviet intervention in their country last December.

Confronted with the reports, Gholam Sediq, a 22-year-old wrestler on the Afghan team who had allegedly said he wanted to flee, denied in evident panic today that he had ever spoken with Western correspondents. A British television in-

viewer said last week, without naming them, that six team members wanted to leave their country for Pakistan, and CBS news said that it had also been contacted by Afghans who expressed interest in going to the United States.

If so, they may have committed treason. Today the wrestler seemed at the edge of tears, nervously wringing his hands, leaning on the shoulder of one of his teammates for support after the British interviewer singled him out.

The newsmen apparently were unaware of the consequences of his action.

There seemed little doubt that he Mr. Sediq had said privately that he

wanted to defect, he was mortally afraid to admit it openly now.

The team's head coach, like several of its staff and the "interpreters" who answer the telephones at the Afghan quarters in the Olympic Village, was not an Afghan but a Soviet citizen. The coach, Fyot Matushak, said, "They're just sorry as can be here. They're just sorry the American athletes didn't come."

The United States and scores of other countries are boycotting the Moscow Olympics because of the Soviet intervention.

Ali Akhmad, deputy chief of the Afghan delegation, denied that any of its 24 members wanted to defect. "They all love their country, they want to stay in their country," he said.

Reporters converged on the team as they took the sun in blue track suits today at the Village.

Martyn Lewis, a correspondent for the British Independent Television Network, said today he had filmed the Afghan team — eight freestyle wrestlers, three greco-roman style wrestlers, five boxers, eight other athletes — last week. One of the wrestlers, he said, told him he and others wanted to leave Afghanistan for Pakistan, where hundreds of thousands of people opposed to the Soviet (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Burma Feels Increasing Concern Over Soviet Threat

By Henry Karnen

RANGOON, Burma (NYT) — Burmese politics are authoritarian and opaque, and aside from rare and ritual statements of Burma's absolute neutrality and dedication to what President Ne Win calls the Burmese way to Socialism, the exclusive leader and his confidants give few clues to the dynamics that move a nation and cause it continuously to adjust its course.

But from the faint signals that emanate from the one-party government, one message is being clearly read: Burma has added deepening concern over the Soviet Union and its Southeast Asian surrogate, Vietnam, to the fear of China that has obsessed it since the Communist victory there in 1949.

The sole overt and official move came last year, when Burma — which in the days of former Premier U Nu had been a founder of the nonaligned movement — announced its disaffiliation, an extraordinary step for this singularly undemonstrative country. The growing Soviet alignment of the bulk of the countries that call themselves nonaligned caused Rangoon to take its first international initiative in years.

Diplomats here had been aware of Burma's unease with Moscow and its allies at least since 1977. A sweeping purge of the apparatus of the Socialist Program Party, modeled on Soviet lines of organization, removed all Politburo members suspected of pro-Moscow leanings.

Shifts in Position

East Germany, whose Communist Party had a special relationship with the Burmese party, phased out its important aid projects and all aid from pro-Moscow countries was seriously curtailed. Their projects had continued, despite Burma's overtures since 1975 to capitalist countries — Ja-

pan and West Germany — and to the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Going beyond economic actions, Burma has recently warmed up to Thailand and the anti-Vietnamese, anti-Soviet Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Another straw in the wind was last year's closing of India's consulate in Mandalay under government pressure. Burmese-Indian relations have always been sensitive; in the colonial past, when Britain governed Burma as part of East India, Indian minor officials, followed by many traders, played an important role in running Burma. After India became independent in 1947, and Burma in 1948, India's friendship with the Soviet Union and hostility to China exacerbated the strains.

Significantly, when the United States closed its Mandalay consulate in an economy move last month, the Burmese Foreign Ministry tried gently to persuade the United States not to do so. The consulate was the envy of other powers who would dearly like to expand their knowledge, limited by the difficulties of internal communications and travel and government secretiveness. Closing the consulate, the only foreign diplomatic outpost, is generally judged to have been a short-sighted move.

In the slow and inconspicuous Burmese way, relations with the United States have been on an upturn since the Communist victories in Indo-China. The openings toward the international lending institutions, where the United States is the key contributor, were the first sign. Through the U Nu period, which ended with his ouster and imprisonment by Gen. Ne Win in 1962, the United States had been a main source of economic and military assistance.

Cooperation has focused on combating the opium trade, where Burmese and U.S. interests coincide. The United States has so far furnished 25 helicopters and four short-

range transport planes to the Burmese Army. Officially described as anti-narcotics tools, they are a boon to Burma's war against border insurgencies, whose only sources of funds and supplies are China and opium.

Burmese hopes that the advent of Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping would lessen China's support for the Burmese Communist Party, the most important rebel group, have been dashed. While governmental relations are excellent, and Chinese aid projects are under way, Peking insists that party-to-party relations are unaffected, and the Chinese Communists owe "brotherly assistance" to their Burmese friends.

Continued Insurgency

The result is continuing insurgency in the Northeast. This ties down most of the Burmese Army, inflicts heavy casualties and diverts about one-third of Burma's current expenditure budget — and the bulk of its precious foreign exchange — to defense. While worry over Hanoi and Moscow is rising and Peking's own reconciliation with Washington has opened opportunities for Rangoon's rapprochement with the West, China thus maintains a continued means of pressure.

In light of Burma's sense of being threatened by both of the Communist superpowers and its rupture with the nonaligned movement, the surprising invitation from President Ne Win to his archrival, U Nu, to return after 11 years of exile, currently in India, may have a special significance. With Nehru, Sukarno, Nasser and Tito dead, U Nu is the last of the founding fathers of the nonaligned. Burmese observers and diplomats are struck with the possibility that Burma may use U Nu when he returns this month, to give impetus to a realignment of the nonaligned away from Soviet domination.

La Paz Union Strikes To Support Gueiler

By John Reichertz

LA PAZ, July 21 (UPI) — The 500,000-member Bolivian Workers Confederation today challenged the new military government with a nationwide general strike in support of ousted President Lidia Gueiler.

Activity in La Paz, the seat of government, got off to a slow start following a night in which heavy gunfire rang throughout the valley that cradles the capital city of 600,000 people.

Stores, businesses and hotels kept heavy steel curtains pulled down over their doorways and traffic was light.

Labor Minister Augusto Calderon late yesterday announced a series of measures designed to persuade the labor force to go to work.

He said anyone who missed two days of work last week because of the military uprising — the majority of the labor force — would receive full pay for those days, but only if they reported to work Monday.

Public workers failing to report to work will be fired, effective tomorrow, he said.

The state-controlled radio reported that the armed forces have eliminated all of the areas of resistance to the new government.

The workers' confederation, a group of unions that helped bring a quick end to Bolivia's last military government through protests and a refusal to negotiate with military authorities, has said it will strike until the government of Mrs. Gueiler is restored.

U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman flew out of the country yesterday, saying he was recalled to hear Washington's "extreme displeasure" with the military coup.

Tanks, armored personnel carriers and troops took to the streets for the fourth consecutive night to enforce a 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. curfew, before the first working day today under Gen. Luis Garcia Meza's government.

The general strike was initially called Thursday, as Gen. Garcia Meza's 25,000-man force was moving to oust Mrs. Gueiler and consolidate its hold on power.

Mr. Garcia Meza, a 54-year-old ultra-conservative, Friday took the oath of office as president of the

General's Murder Raises Tensions

Chilean Cardinal Receives Death Threat

By John Enders

SANTIAGO (WP) — Chilean church leaders and human rights activists, including Roman Catholic Cardinal Raul Silva, have received anonymous death threats as a new round of tension sweeps Santiago following the assassination last Tuesday of a high military official.

Cardinal Silva, who founded the church's Vicariate of Solidarity four years ago to help political prisoners and their families, said those mak-

ing the anonymous calls claimed to belong to the Roger Vergara Commando and their purpose is to plant hatred and confusion.

Vergara, a Chilean Army colonel who directed the military intelligence school, was killed and his driver seriously injured in an attack by unknown gunmen, presumed to be leftist militants of the newly united Socialist and Communist parties.

Pamphlets distributed by the Roger Vergara Commando

throughout the capital last week denounced the church's Vicariate as a den of thieves, and said all Vicariate employees had been put on a rightist death list.

The cardinal's confirmation of the death threats and last month's denunciation by Chile's Conference of Bishops of a systematic campaign against the church — including arrests, beatings, searches and harassment of clergymen — have brought Chilean church-state relations to their lowest point in years.

The worsening of relations between the military government and the Roman Catholic hierarchy coincides with a growing level of tension over the future of the rightist government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

The National Information Center, which took over domestic intelligence functions after the dismantling of the secret police, has come under attack by even moderate sectors.

While these protests go largely unheeded by the pro-junta local press, the denunciations by the church and Cardinal Silva are bound to have an impact.

The Vergara murder also has created what looks like a serious division between Chile's two security services, the National Information Center and the civil investigation unit of the military. The center has been criticized for bungling initial investigations into the ambush and destroying evidence at the scene of the crime.

Urban Guerrillas

A military investigator said that the killing of Vergara may mean the beginning of an urban guerrilla war in Chile similar to that carried out by Uruguay's Tupamaros and Argentina's Montoneros in the early and mid-1970s.

The National Information Center, however, has criticized such alarmist speculation, and attacked the morning newspaper La Tercera for publishing the accounts.

A division also has surfaced between current members of the National Information Center and those of its predecessor, DINA, which was disbanded by Gen. Pinochet following widespread publicity surrounding its role in assassinations.

Some observers believe former members of DINA are behind the Roger Vergara Commando. At the same time, investigations of a \$100-million tax scandal apparently have come to a dead end due to the implication of former DINA agents.

When National Information Center officials approached the opposition magazine Hoy with evidence implicating DINA agents, Hoy refused to publish it for fear of reprisal.

Under direct order from Gen. Pinochet, military authorities have formed a joint command to find the leftist militants. As of the weekend, an unknown number of suspects, said to be in the hundreds, had been detained and were undergoing intense interrogation.

The government has amended its internal security regulations to allow suspects to be held up to 20 days incommunicado without charges.



Security officers moved demonstrators from draft offices in Washington yesterday.

Reports Conflict on Arms Supply to Afghan Fighters

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT) — Questions have arisen about the amount of arms aid — if any — that the United States is providing to the insurgents in Afghanistan as the Soviet Union's war there progresses through the indiscriminate bombing of undefended villages to new levels of intensity.

An American official who has followed the fighting closely said that the insurgents are receiving nothing from the United States, China or Pakistan. His statement was supported, in telephone interviews, by officers of U.S. allies.

Sources in the Pentagon, however, say that the United States is providing arms to the insurgents on a limited basis. This seems to mean enough arms to keep the insurgents fighting in the field, but not enough to provoke Soviet retaliation against Pakistan, across whose frontier U.S. weapons would move to Afghanistan.

A certain amount of arms traffic has been reported from the frontier. But U.S. sources describe the arms as weapons that have been shipped

out of Afghan provinces in the Northeast and sent southward to be introduced into the areas east and southeast of Kabul.

CIA Assignment

White House officials said on Feb. 15 that the United States had begun an operation to supply the insurgents with light infantry weapons, presumably rifles, light machine guns and grenades. The CIA, a White House source said, had been assigned to carry out the covert mission.

The arms, officials said, would be shipped through Pakistan. Earlier, Egypt announced it would train insurgents and send them back to the battle with weapons.

Rebel leaders, normally not reticent when it comes to discussing the fighting, have not mentioned the receipt of weapons from the United States or anywhere else. They have been quoted repeatedly as saying that they steal nearly all the weapons they require from the Russians.

Sources who have seen some of the fighting report that the Afghans have a considerable number of Soviet infantry weapons stolen from the Afghan Army. Other weapons have come from Afghan troops deserting to the rebels.

Reasons for Secrecy

There are reasons for secrecy if U.S. arms are being provided. Among them are these:

• The weapons would have to go to those rebel groups that would use them; hence a need for secrecy to avoid splits among the insurgents, already riven by tribal ambitions and jealousies.

• The arms would have to move to Afghanistan from Pakistan —

and the Pakistani government is anxious to avoid any action that might provoke the Russians.

• Open arms assistance in quantity could be used by the Russians as support for their claims that they are protecting the Afghan government from outside interference.

If the rebels are receiving arms, recent reports on the fighting indicate that the supply is not sufficient and that the weapons are not the right ones for the tactical situation.

The people of the villages sustain the active, armed resistance in the countryside. Soviet tactics are to carry out operations in the field with infantry and light armored personnel carriers, and to bomb the villages that provide food, ammunition and shelter for the insurgents.

Both fighter-attack aircraft and helicopter gunships are used against these targets.

The weapons the insurgents need most in this situation are those that will combat Soviet air power. Arms specialists say that the best weapon available is the Soviet-made SAM-7 anti-aircraft missile. This has a range of about 6.25 miles and weighs only about 25 pounds. It takes only a few hours of instruction to become proficient in its use.

The Soviet Union has provided a number of Middle East arsenals with these weapons in the past, and NATO sources suggest that Egypt could provide up to 150 launchers each with three or four missiles, without seriously weakening its own defenses.

Afghan Defection Report Overshadows Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

backed marxist government in Kabul have taken refuge.

Today, Mr. Lewis said, the wrestler, in the presence of his teammates and their Soviet coach, denied three times that he had ever seen or spoken with him.

U.S. embassy officials said that CBS approached them last week to report that some of the afghans wanted to defect, but said they had never heard anything directly from them.

"There is nothing we can do to help such people leave the Soviet Union," an embassy spokesman said. "Two Soviet dissident Pentecostal families have been

Registration For Military Begins in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI) — Despite nationwide protests, vandalism and constitutional questions, registration of nearly 4 million young men for possible military service began today.

In the first such registration in five years, thousands of 19- and 20-year-old men born between January and March, 1960, filled out forms at local post offices listing names, addresses and other basic information for use by the Selective Service System.

Some protesters were reminiscent of Vietnam War demonstrators in the 1970s. In New York City, about 200 demonstrators chanted: "Hell no, we won't go! We won't fight for Texaco!" Four women chained themselves to a U.S. Post Office desk in Kansas City, Mo., but several registrants simply stepped over them.

Those who refuse to register face a possible five-year prison term, a \$10,000 fine, or both.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Hua Calls for Pressure on Russia, Vietnam

PEKING, July 21 (Reuters) — Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng tonight for political, economic and other pressures on the Soviet and Vietnam to force them to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mr. Hua spoke at a banquet in honor of Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The Chinese leader said the Soviet Union is redeploying its troops in Afghanistan and "stepping up its aggression for further advance in an attempt to strengthen its hegemony for further advance south." Vietnam, he said, has flagrantly invaded Thailand.

U.S., Britain Renew Call for Whaling Ban

BRIGHTON, England, July 21 (UPI) — The United States and today called for a worldwide ban on the commercial killing of whales and the Soviet Union, the only two countries that still maintain large whaling fleets, said they would resist any such move and thus withdraw from the International Whaling Commission if it is adopted.

The ban was narrowly defeated at the 24-nation commission's 19th session. But the United States did succeed then in winning a moratorium on whaling in all oceans and for all species except the minke whale, which is not considered a threatened group and for important part of Japan's national diet.

UN Assembly to Debate Palestine Question

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 21 (UPI) — Secretary-General Waldheim today summoned the UN General Assembly into an emergency session tomorrow on the Palestinian question, a debate condemned by Israel as illegal.

The meeting was called after more than the required 50 percent of 152-member General Assembly requested the special session. Farouk Khatib, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will speak for the PLO in the debate.

Israel's Ambassador Yehuda Blum said the special session "is a violation of the rules of procedure, therefore illegal and any resolution adopted would have to be considered illegal."

Israel Moving More Ministries to Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, July 21 (AP) — An Israeli Cabinet committee today to transfer two of three remaining government departments to Aviv to Jerusalem.

The plan to move the Agriculture and Housing Ministries will complete a program begun in 1973 to make Jerusalem the center of government, as well as the nominal capital. Only the Defense Ministry is headquartered in Tel Aviv, the nation's business center.

Approval of the plan by the Cabinet's committee on Jerusalem Prime Minister Menachem Begin was finishing preparations to a office to the eastern sector of the city which was captured from Jordan in 1967.

Libya Jet Falls in Italy; Heart Attack Blamed

BEIRUT, July 21 (Reuters) — A Libyan fighter plane crashed in Italy on Friday after the pilot had a heart attack, the Libya agency reported today.

It said the plane was on a training mission in international airspace, the Mediterranean, flying at an altitude of 36,000 feet. The plane lost its speed, direction and altitude until it ran out of fuel and about 60 miles from Catania, Sicily, in southern Italy.

Sources close to the Italian Defense Ministry said that it was a built MIG-23 and the pilot possibly was seeking asylum.

Poland Acknowledges Steel, Bus Strikes

WARSAW, July 21 (Reuters) — Tension among Polish workers higher wages appeared to have eased today, but employees at a steel plant in Stalowa Wola and bus drivers in Chelm remained off the job.

The government news agency said negotiations continued in Stalowa Wola, where steelworkers stopped work Thursday. The agency said reports of the continuing strike in Chelm.

Weekend settlements with railroad and other transport workers in Lin relaxed the atmosphere there, as the government continued to ease its demands provoked by the recent raising of meat prices.

July in Europe: Rain, Flooding and Snow

BRUSSELS, July 21 — Thirty consecutive days of rain have flooding to large areas of southern and eastern Belgium, where roads are out and about 50 persons have been evacuated from their homes.

The Belgian meteorological office said today that rain would continue at least 10 more days. Farmers in the Ardennes, facing a poor harvest, have requested uninterrupted prayers in all parishes at rain stops.

In London, a weather expert said that the average temperature in so far this month has been about 55 degrees Fahrenheit (12.8 degrees Celsius), the coldest July on record. He said the previous warmest was recorded for July, in 1802, was 56.3 degrees Fahrenheit (13.5 degrees Celsius).

Snow fell in the Dolomites of northern Italy last night. Italian experts say the region is having its coldest July in 84 years.

Power Politics in Tehran Revolve Around Beheshti

(Continued from Page 1)

compromise that would let the hostages go, it was often Ayatollah Beheshti, members of the Revolutionary Council said later, who stood in their way — and quietly watched his rivals grow weaker after each failure.

Today he appears to be above the fray. His party's newspaper, Islamic Republic, attacked Mr. Bani-Sadr and Mr. Ghorbani by name, sometimes labeling them with the ultimate slur "anti-Islamic."

German, English

Yet Ayatollah Beheshti, who spent half a dozen years in West Germany from about 1963 to 1968, may be as westernized as any clergyman in Iran. As the director of an Islamic center in Hamburg, he picked up good command of the German and English languages. Today he enjoys sparring with western journalists at press conferences which he holds once a week.

He is an imposing 6 feet 2 inches added by a black turban. His black eyes behind a hawk nose; he may be a Muslim cleric, but he is a plished speaker.

Unlike many other Moslems, Ayatollah Beheshti is a pay meticulous attention to appearance. His mullah's robe is always freshly pressed, always of fine fabric. He always trappings of power: a dark green station wagon, black tinted glass in windows, surrounded by heavy militiamen.

Last month The Washington Post disclosed that he is one of the directors of an Iranian trust for the construction company named Rafi. He said the company nonprofit organization set up the ownership of private schools, although the company's registration appears to be otherwise.

Carter's Brother Named in Deal For Libyan Oil

WASHINGTON, July 21 — Billy Carter has an agreement with a Florida-based oil company that would bring him between \$50 and \$75 million for every barrel of oil he obtains from Libya, a company spokesman told The Washington Star in an interview yesterday.

The report filled in details of a deal between the Carter family and a company that is a subsidiary of the Carter brothers and a U.S. crude oil company that was founded last week when Billy Carter was an agent for a government.

A company spokesman said the deal is apparently still in the works, although Mr. Carter contacted the company and met with it last April 1, not brought them any Libyan oil.

Former Premier of Syria Is Assassinated in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

that Gabriel Robin, its director of foreign affairs, had met here Saturday with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh to communicate France's "intense shock."

The assassination of Mr. al-Bitar appeared certain to increase the French anger.

What remained uncertain, though, was the political consequences for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

At least two of those arrested in the Bakhtiar shooting, which left a policeman and a woman dead, called themselves Palestinians and there have been various reports here always unconfirmed — that the Palestine Liberation Organization had mounted the commando operation.

The French president has been a leading proponent of Palestinian self-determination and has been pressing his European partners to support a role for the PLO in new Middle East negotiations that would replace the Camp David accords.

His critics here claim that his Middle Eastern policy, along with France's decision to supply Iraq with highly sophisticated nuclear technology and weapons-grade uranium fuel, are dictated less by ideology than by France's near-total dependence on foreign oil.

Agence France-Presse said Mr. Naccache met Mr. Arafat in June and was given the order to kill Mr. Bakhtiar. "This mission was confided to us by the Iranian authorities, Yasser Arafat simply said, without saying which Iranian authorities," Mr. Naccache was quoted as telling French police.

Significantly, French police coupled their call for better pay and equipment with a demand for guarantees that a demand for the Bakhtiar attack would be tried in France.

The demand recalled the outrage that swept Paris in 1977 when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government first arrested and then released Abu Daoud, the alleged mastermind of the Palestinian Black September group's massacre of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

Mr. Arafat's presence at the Moscow Village yesterday would surely have forced the Israeli team to withdraw from the 1980 Games if it had been taking part, but Israel is one of the boycotting teams.

At noon today Vincenzo Fracconi, a 32-year-old Italian, was stopped by Soviet plainclothesmen and uniformed police when he tried to unfurl a poster in Red Square. He had arranged with a score of Western correspondents to photograph him as he demanded repeal of the Soviet law which declares homosexuality a crime and urged liberation of two Soviet dissidents — poet Gennady Trifonov and Lithuanian civil rights activist Viktoras Pyatulis.

Mr. Fracconi tried to handcuff himself to a pedestrian barrier, but the agents were on him before he could reveal his banner. All newsmen and photographers present were also set upon, and the film Fracconi was exposed or confiscated. Several were briefly detained. Mr. Fracconi was kicked in the face and trampled by the agents, an eyewitness said. His whereabouts this evening were unknown.

PLO Cancels Japan Visit

TOKYO, July 21 (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization yesterday canceled a trip to Tokyo by a four-member delegation.

former New York congresswoman, cited a UN report on women's participation in politics at the decision-making level. So few women hold political jobs that they amount to "almost token gestures," according to the report.

"We are told it is economic conditions, reinforced by discriminatory attitudes, that keep women out of political power," Mrs. Abzug said. "Yet, we must realize that without political power, women will not be able to change the socio-economic conditions that oppress them."

The panelists went on to talk about their personal experiences with political power, about how they were elected and later treated in various countries. In addition to Sweden and Norway, these countries included Bangladesh, Guinea, Guyana, India and Israel. Other women from China, Latin America and the Soviet bloc countries were also expected to participate, Mrs. Abzug said, but were detained apparently by official conference business.

Knowing Looks

There were some common themes. Knowing looks were exchanged, for example, when Margaret Alva of India complained that she was often asked how she manages to sit in Parliament and still raise four children.

Mrs. Moller brought the house down with a list of the advantages and disadvantages of being a female politician.

On the plus side, she said, women get a lot of

By Georgia Dulles

COPENHAGEN, July 21 (NYT) — After a week of communicating in that rarified language sometimes known as UN-ese, a group of high-ranking delegates to the UN World Conference on Women were letting their hair down a bit.

"Over at the general conference," Karin Ahlstrand, a Swedish parliament member was saying, "we used the male politicians' language, which means we spend a lot of time saying nothing."

Parliament Conference

Grethe Fenger Moller, a member of the Danish parliament, agreed: "When you listen to the statements over there about how perfect everything is in every country, you might think we don't need a conference on women."

Then, looking out across an audience of more than 300 women from around the world, Mrs. Moller said with a grin: "Now we women know in our hearts that's not true."

The subject was politics. The place was Copenhagen University, site of a parallel conference to the official UN meeting being held across town. The speakers were all politicians — ministers, parliament members, leaders of political parties in the Third World and Western countries. And the moderator was an international figure in a big straw hat who was being greeted in many languages with cries of "Bella!"

In opening the panel session, Bella Abzug, the

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Manila Plans Arrest of 85 Marcos Critics

MANILA, July 21 (AP) — A Philippine official has disclosed that the government is planning to arrest 85 persons as part of its effort to combat a surge of opposition to President Ferdinand Marcos.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the arrests would be carried out by the Philippine National Police and the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Mr. Marcos said the former senator was on a legal furlough. "My reading is that President Marcos has given him a blank check to travel and tacit permission to use his trip to talk to sectors of the opposition," he added.

Computer Fails U.S. Air Unit

MONT, Calif., July 21 (AP) — A \$20-million computer at the U.S. Air Force's 35th Air Force Computer Center in Monterey, Calif., failed to process a flight plan for a B-1 bomber on Saturday, delaying the aircraft's departure.

The failure occurred during a routine check of the computer's output. The error was traced to a software bug that caused the computer to misinterpret the flight plan data.

Backlash Against Terrorists

James M. Markham, a U.S. official, said that the Basque separatist group ETA had been responsible for a series of bombings in the Basque region of Spain.

Basque Strife Overshadows Political Shifts

LAU, Spain, July 21 (NYT) — Demonstrations and deaths at times overshadowed the political changes in the Basque region.

Nigeria Revokes Order Expelling U.S. Journalist

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT) — Nigerian government officials told Vice President Walter Mondale yesterday that the expulsion of a New York Times correspondent on Saturday was a mistake and that the correspondent, Pransy Gupta, was free to return to Nigeria to cover the rest of the vice president's visit there.

Obituaries

Joachim Morgenthau, 76, Foreign Policy Expert

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT) — Joachim Morgenthau, 76, the former secretary of state and political scientist, died of cancer Saturday.

Chinese Press Urges Marriage Restrictions to Improve Population 'Quality'

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, July 21 (WP) — Arguments in favor of prohibiting persons with genetic defects, including color blindness, from marrying or having children have begun to surface in the official Chinese Communist Party newspaper, the People's Daily.

On June 8, the newspaper published an article by a medical officer in Liaoning province saying, "We have done very little to improve the quality of the population." He said laws were required to keep those with congenital diseases from reproducing.

family name, this defect may be simply being female.

Dr. Richard Ross, dean of the Johns Hopkins Medical School faculty, said that Chinese researchers he talked to during a recent visit to Peking were intensely interested in new techniques to detect abnormal genes. "Since everyone can only have one child, we want to make sure that child is a good one," a Chinese scientist told him.

Among the defects, he listed "congenital backwardness, congenital deafness and muteness, cerebral paralysis, abnormally small or large skull, hydrocephalus (water on the brain), cracks in the vertebral column, congenital abnormal vision and other physiological defects and abnormalities in children, including bisexuality."

He cited recent research on the genetic causes of some of these conditions, then added, "The use of contraceptives during pregnancy can lead to bisexuality of the baby." He said that it was necessary to "take elimination measures when abnormal babies are discovered."

from local officials to abort a third child. The government at the same time regularly scolds officials who do not set good examples.

The strict rules of the birth control campaign, and the Communist role in it, could damage the party's already shaky hold on public confidence. One Chinese official worker told of a peasant couple in his home village who had two daughters. The wife last year became pregnant again. The local officials were determined to make an example of her and demanded she abort the child.

Flag of Convenience Upheaval Clouds Future Of Liberian Ship Registry

By Charles P. Wallace

MONROVIA, Liberia (UPI) — Jesse Montgomery sits in a fourth floor office in a dilapidated building on Broad Street, helping oversee the world's largest merchant ship fleet.

Hundreds of the largest ships in the world, including huge cargo vessels and oil supertankers, fly the Liberian flag, a fact that is of considerable pride to Montgomery and the source of substantial income to this resource-poor country.

Iraq Rebuffs U.S. Bid to Restore Ties

By Steve K. Hindy

BAGHDAD, July 21 (AP) — Iraq has rebuffed proposals by the United States for the restoration of diplomatic relations despite increasing war between the two countries and similar views on Iran and Afghanistan, according to Western diplomatic sources.

Industrial 'Revitalization' Is Aim Carter Team Drafts Economic Strategy

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, July 21 (NYT) — U.S. administration officials have begun drafting a broad declaration of long-term economic policy for President Carter to issue soon, possibly as a campaign statement.

The major new element that is likely to emerge in the declaration, officials said, is a multifaceted approach to the revitalization of U.S. industry. How that is to be pursued remains a matter of much debate within the administration.

after several months of desultory sub-Cabinet deliberations.

A policy planner summarized the long-term economic strategy as a "framework around an eventual tax cut and the rest of our economic policy." Another official said the White House had discovered that after three and a half years the administration had no economic policy framework.

Black Leader Hints Support For Republicans

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

Ford Is Pleased He Left Detroit Without a Post

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, July 21 (UPI) — Former President Ford said yesterday that he never told anybody he would accept the vice presidential spot on the Ronald Reagan ticket.

Public Works

Another official said the administration has excluded a new round of local public works on the ground that, like the 1977 round, it would coincide with recovery from the recession, coming too late to assist during the period of highest unemployment.

At a news conference before the speech, Mr. Ford said that he disagreed with the party platform, particularly in its abandonment of support for the Equal Rights Amendment, but he said that he would campaign actively for Mr. Reagan, who did not do as much for him after Mr. Ford defeated him for the Republican nomination in 1976.

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Rail Strike in Portugal

LISBON, July 21 (Reuters) — Portugal's 24,000 railway workers today halted the nation's trains for the eighth time this year when they began a 48-hour strike over wages.

Mild Quake in Tokyo

TOKYO, July 21 (UPI) — A mild earthquake jolted northern parts of Kanto Plain including Tokyo today, meteorologists reported. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

Basque Killed in Clash

BILBAO, Spain, July 21 (Reuters) — Growing animosity between rival Basque nationalist factions claimed its first victim today when a member of the moderate Basque Nationalist Party died here of injuries received in a street demonstration earlier this month.

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Pragmatic Spirit Needed

There is little to be gained by trying to estimate whether divisions in the Atlantic Alliance are deeper today than they were. For example, at the time of the 1956 Franco-British-Israeli takeover of the Suez Canal. What matters is that there are deep divisions for objective and subjective reasons and that given the present power balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, they are more dangerous than similar splits in earlier times. The issues were articulated in last week's three-part series in the International Herald Tribune called The Atlantic Alliance.

The heart of the problem, the series suggested, is Europe's lack of confidence in the ability of the United States to guarantee its security because of political unpredictability, relative military weakness and a failure to deal effectively with the energy crisis and to protect the dollar.

There is a widespread perception in Europe that the United States is stumbling backwards into cold war with the Soviet Union. For Europeans, who know what it is to have a hot war fought in their cities and on their farms, and who have benefited more than Americans from the detente of the 1970s, that is a chilling prospect. War has a reality in Europe, even in peacetime, that may not be fully understood in the United States; and cold war is seen as a short step away from the real thing. But fear, even when to some degree understandable, is, in the words of the French analyst Raymond Aron, "a poor counselor." So questions must be raised, for example, about whether Europe's preference for a relatively mild response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan reflects an overly narrow analysis too deeply grounded in a view of the United States as weak and vacillating.

There is evidence to support a decline in U.S. military strength relative to the Soviet Union in both nuclear and conventional

terms. There is still some disagreement about which superpower has a strategic advantage or if there is rough parity, but there seems little doubt that current trends favor the Soviet Union. With respect to tactical warfare, there is a consensus in Western military circles that the Soviet Union is ahead in both nuclear and conventional forces. But there is absolutely no evidence that the Soviet Union has either the confidence or the desire for a direct confrontation with the West.

It is not difficult to point out examples of vacillation in U.S. foreign policy. The flip-flops on Iran preceding the fall of the Shah or the Carter administration's reversal on production of the neutron bomb are two obvious examples. But Europe, which remains relatively fragmented politically and has no aspirations to military superpower status, lacks the cohesion and power to develop useful alternatives. It can only frustrate U.S. policies. Just as the Soviet Union has been unimpressed with European proposals to neutralize Afghanistan, so the Israelis, Palestinians and the other Arabs have been unmoved by the EEC's Mideast initiative.

As a result, Europe and the United States are more mutually dependent than ever. To reduce the Soviet Union's opportunities for strategic and tactical gain, squabbling among the allies must be limited. None of the three U.S. presidential candidates are likely to offer an imaginative new vision. Nor can one be expected from Europe. The best that can be hoped for is an effort to develop mechanisms for consultation. Trade and other economic problems should be resolved in the context of over-riding Alliance requirements and the atmosphere of frustration and acrimony should be replaced by a pragmatic spirit that permits compromise toward common goals.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Time to Store Up Oil

Stockpiling oil is now the law. Ignoring protests from Saudi Arabia, Congress has ordered the president to resume filling the nation's strategic petroleum reserve. So the question is whether he should proceed at the minimum required rate of 100,000 barrels a day or take advantage of the temporary slack in the world market and go for more. The risks of delay seem greater than the risks of buying aggressively.

Everyone interested in U.S. security agrees that stockpiling oil is a good idea. But in the five years since Congress approved a billion-barrel reserve, little progress has been made toward that goal. The program was slowed at first by management snafus and objections from environmentalists. Purchases were stopped altogether in March, 1979 after the Iranian revolution created a worldwide oil shortage. Last winter, the reserve held 92 million barrels — barely enough to replace two weeks' imports.

The U.S. government was ready to resume stockpiling this spring when Energy Secretary Duncan made what now appears to have been a serious tactical error. He raised the issue with Saudi officials, who urged him to desist. While no specific threat is known to have been made, it was feared that Saudi Arabia would reduce exports by up to 1 million barrels a day if the Carter administration resumed the emergency storage program. As far as is known, however, the Saudis have ignored Congress's demand that the president proceed.

Would Carter risk the Saudis' wrath by buying more than 100,000 barrels daily? The fear of their reducing production is credible: Saudi Arabia does not need all the oil revenues it has been earning and it has held output at 9.5 million barrels a day only to stabilize the world oil market. And if the Saudis

were to cut production, the long-term effect on oil prices could be considerable.

But the case for expanding the rate of stockpiling still seems compelling. At the minimum required rate, it would take 25 years to reach the billion-barrel goal, and nine years just to build a reserve equal to 60 days' imports. Respecting the Saudis' wish would thus leave the United States vulnerable to oil blackmail for at least a decade or longer. Moreover, it is hard to imagine a better time for reasserting U.S. diplomatic independence. Thanks largely to the U.S. recession, world oil production now exceeds consumption, perhaps by as much as 1 million barrels a day. So the likely impact on prices of adding, say, 400,000 barrels a day to the reserve would be bearable.

This is not to say that Saudi political sensibilities should be altogether ignored. Instead of purchasing extra oil on the world market, the government would be wiser to divert some of its own supplies to the stockpile. The federal government produces some 100,000 barrels a day at the Elk Hills Naval Reserve in California. It receives a further 135,000 barrels as royalty payments for private production on government property.

That government oil is currently sold on the open market; if withheld from sale and stored, it would have to be replaced with imports. But by adding only government oil to the stockpile, Carter would be at least literally right in arguing that he was not using imports to build a reserve. Should even more petroleum be required, it might be obtained from oil set aside as royalty to the state of Alaska.

The United States needs Saudi Arabia's goodwill. But it needs a strategic stockpile even more.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Conflict in Mideast

The Israeli occupation of the West Bank is being consolidated by the seizure of land for new or expanded settlements — and consolidated in such a way that it may be politically impossible for a future Israeli government to withdraw. Israel ceases to care what its picture looks like to the Arab or Western worlds.

There is not much time for the enormous work of persuasion that has to be done. Israel must be persuaded that its great creation and the fruitful and vigorous society it has achieved has been possible only by a grave injustice to the original Arab inhabitants of the land.

— From the Guardian (London).

Islamic Orthodoxy

Whatever the future may hold for Iran, it is clear that obscurantism and xenophobia are at present in the ascendency. This is the more depressing in view of the fact that recent research has begun to indicate that Islam contributed far more to intellectual and scientific advancement during the Middle Ages than had previously been thought. But once the Koranic creed had been codified and declared to be immutable, broad areas of Islam began to withdraw into a long period of stagnation.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago July 22, 1905

LONDON — The final stage of the Maclean divorce case was reached yesterday morning when Sir Gorell Barnes proceeded to sum up the whole case. The tragedy underlying the case was of a very serious character. Here was a daughter who gave her evidence against her mother, making a case of terrible gravity against her mother in saying she had miscondemned herself with her daughter's own lover. That mere statement showed that the case was one the like of which he hardly remembered. It had not been suggested that this young woman had deliberately concocted the story, but it had been put forward that her state of health was such as brought about a state of mind which led to her delusion.

Fifty Years Ago July 22, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Youth must have its fling." Boys who are seeking 'records' by the doing of 'stunts' in America illustrate anew that old saying. It might be well to inculcate into the young brains of today that feats that envisage some degree of usefulness would better prepare their owners for the real contest of life. 'Tree-sitting' may be quite appropriate for those who have a great love for nature or who seek the perfect 'milieu' for philosophical contemplation. But it invites broken limbs and possibly sudden death if the subject falls asleep while perched on a lofty branch, thus impairing or cutting short his prospects of normal career in the world."



Soviet Strategic Choices — 2

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — The Russians invited me to visit their country last month to tell me their story, and I went to hear it and to learn if anything else could be detected "between the lines." I returned with the impression that Soviet leaders see themselves as facing some insurmountable problems (not the least of which is trying to complete the devouring of Afghanistan), that they are going through a period of very wishful thinking about the possibilities of improving relations with the United States after the election, and that they are tied up in knots over whether to prefer Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan.

If and when they decide who is better for them, they will do what they can to help elect him and perhaps by making or withholding congratulatory gestures to Mr. Carter, just as Nikita S. Khrushchev delayed the return of the captured U-2 pilot Gary F. Powers in 1960 to give John F. Kennedy some edge over Richard M. Nixon and as, in 1972, Moscow did all it could to help Mr. Nixon against George McGovern.

Eager

Soviet officials have a prodigious knowledge of what the candidates are saying about foreign affairs and were all eager to discuss the campaign. Several months ago, Soviet officials visiting Washington told me without much hesitation that their ideal outcome would be Mr. Reagan as president ("we'll know where we stand with him even though he'll be very tough") and "he would have the political strength to make deals with us like Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger" and a Democratic Congress ("they would pass whatever the conservative Republicans agreed to with us").

But in my conversations in Moscow, Leningrad and Tbilisi, most Soviet officials, having now learned more about Mr. Reagan and his advisers, seemed perplexed about the probable Carter-Reagan choice. For some of them, the choice was Mr. Carter is hopeless, but not crazy; Mr. Reagan might represent some hope, but he also might be crazy. "Crazy" is their term for those who believe in fighting and winning nuclear wars.

Most of all, Soviet officials are looking forward to election day. They are thoroughly familiar with patterns in presidential campaigns: All the candidates tend to harden their positions toward the Soviet Union, and, after the election, relations return to a more relaxed state.

I sensed that many of these officials did not think that 1980 would be different. They did not fully understand that detente had been tried and found wanting and that any president would be more hesitant to try it again.

Some told me that their leaders and ours should look for dramatic breakthroughs, such as proposals previously made by Leonid I. Brezhnev for joint energy-development programs and an agreement to guarantee access to Gulf oil. Others spoke of returning to business-as-usual in arms-control negotiations and trade. Only a few seemed to understand that relations with the United States are reaching a new low and are likely to have a more modest content in coming years.

Nonetheless, they are all looking at their strategic alternatives in case relations should continue to deteriorate. But Soviet officials, in discussing different approaches to foreign-policy choices in the 1980s, talk as if there is no good alternative to trying to re-establish detente with the United States. The prospects of trying to establish separate detente with Western Europe and Japan and to improve relations with China do not look very promising, and the alternative of going it alone is terribly costly and potentially very dangerous.

They acknowledge that since Western European governments are susceptible to certain blandishments and enticements, they will use these tools. But they also understand that these governments will not stray far from Washington. Yet, if Washington puts diplomacy in a deep freeze and proceeds with a big arms buildup, Moscow's strategy will combine an even-greater Soviet arms buildup and the pursuit of better relations with Western Europe and China.

Soviet officials play the totally aggrieved party. As one put it: "We do not experience any feelings of guilt, because we have done nothing to warrant the U.S. position." Thus, even though they want to revitalize detente, they are not prepared to make significant concessions to achieve this.

As they described their approach, they want an improvement in "atmospherics." First, they said they would start by withdrawing some troops from Afghanistan and by accepting the Western position on the terms for starting negotiations on missiles in Europe, and they have done this. In return, they want Mr.

Carter to tone down his anti-Soviet rhetoric and make a full-fledged effort to rally the country to support the strategic-arms treaty. If all this happens, "other good things could follow," it was hinted. This long-range signaling process has begun already. Mr. Carter's comment the other day that the new Soviet position on missile negotiations was "serious" is exactly what Moscow is looking for.

One senior official cut right to the core of all the conversations, problems and strategies. "We are both difficult countries to get along with. And we are caught in a dilemma: We cannot resolve our differences without fighting, and yet we are too strong to fight."

Leslie H. Gelb, director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs from January, 1977 to July, 1979, is now a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This is the second of a three-part series he wrote for The New York Times.

Being Consigned to Blindness

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — On June 9, 1969, Billy Fullerton was injured to take his squad to reconnoiter a hilltop south of Da Nang. "We got up there all right, but the area was booby-trapped," he reminisced to a visitor at the hospital in San Antonio, Texas, a few weeks later. "My squad had been reduced to 20 men after suffering 25 casualties. When the land mine went off I worried because I couldn't see my own gun. But the choppers were there in no time. What a sound when you hear those blades. Outstanding! Thirty minutes later I was in a hospital. Three days later in Japan. I got here July 5, how's that?"

There could not have been a more cheerful blind man in the United States, though he was distressed that the Army doctors had told him no operation on his surviving eye would restore sight, suggesting he go to Chicago for training given to the blind. Enter Ramon Castroviejo.

Dr. Castroviejo, a Spanish ophthalmologist who had his own eye clinic in New York until his retirement a few years ago, performed three successful operations on Billy Fullerton, with an assistant doctor at his side. (Castroviejo refused any fee). The result was: Billy could now see. Not well enough to read the fine print, but to lead a useful and a happy life. Then suddenly a while ago the vision began to go, and Dr. Castroviejo's associate, now in charge of the case, told Billy he would need to have another corneal transplant, a very tricky business because the eye has no iris left, and there are other complications.

Cheerful as ever, Billy Fullerton scheduled his return to New York where the operation will be performed at the Sinai Hospital. But he bumped into a wall when he learned that the Veterans Administration, the VA has told him he can get a corneal transplant at the VA hospital in Houston (the nearest VA hospital to where Billy lives is in Shreveport, La., but there are no doctors there qualified to perform any transplant) — or pay for his own operation.

Fullerton pleads that the doctor who has been historically associated with his problem is clearly best qualified to bring off an operation, the success of which is by no means assured. The VA says: Use our facilities, or pay for your own. The VA is short of funds, you see, and it isn't going to draw on its precious reserves merely to give an ex-squad leader the kind of treatment you get from a superbly qualified doctor using the facilities of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

The episode is all the more annoying as one contemplates that but for the chance intervention of Dr. Castroviejo, Fullerton would now be as blind as he was seconds after he stumbled on the booby trap. The medical bureaucracy of the Army that was willing to consign him to lifelong sightlessness is now talking at the few thousand dollars that separate Billy Fullerton from the most highly qualified surgeon in the country.

Two organizations have taken up the case, the Blind Veterans Association, and the Disabled Veterans Association. They will appeal

the decision of the VA, and suppose that they have money pay a lawyer. Then the judicial bureaucracy will grind and crank away at the case. Sooner or later that does not transmute the strain the resources of the VA.

It is difficult to crank up resentment against the head of the VA is Max Cleland, who in the Vice of his country lost two legs. One must assume that a man feels the appropriate of of fraternity with a fellow so mutilated at war. But bureaucracy tends to transcend almost any consideration, and a shortage funds notwithstanding, there's small here of: Our people are just good as any of your people.

Back at Fort Sam Houston 1969, Billy Fullerton was back to his hospital bed after half hour in the cafeteria. A girl greeted him in the corridor. "Hey, George," Fullerton acknowledged the greeting. "What are the kidneys?" George said the doctors hadn't succeeded. "Oh, George, just think — You could, you could."

George walked off, and Fullerton leaned over to his guide, his deeply grieving. "Awful. He's three children. But with his condition, he can't live more 15 or 20 years." Billy Fullerton was that way all his life, uncomplaining, fatalistic, obstinate, good-natured. He doesn't know what he'll do if the VA sticks it to him, but he'll just have to do something out. The Congress or United States should damn well be something out.

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way to honor him than to reopen the recruitment office for volunteers from all over the world to recreate the International Brigades for freedom's newest cause: resistance to the new Nazis in Afghanistan, who can safely rely on the democracies to show in 1980 the same indifference they showed in 1936.

Those who saw the former director-general of Afghanistan's Foreign Ministry describe on French television how the new Nazis opened fire on a crowd of teen-age girls should need little further persuasion.

But those still in doubt will not have long to wait. Once the Moscow Olympic Games are out of the way, there will be no further need for restraint or any further regard for the opinion of the world. Between the Berlin Olympics and Quernica there was a space of just eight months.

DAVID WINGATE PIKE
Paris.

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Easterners Find Way To Austria

Czechs, Hungarians Use Yugoslav Route

VIENNA, July 21 (Reuters) — Braving a hail of bullets, Josef Imas swam the March River from Czechoslovakia to Austria while clinging to the back of his huge dog last week.

The escape was an unusually risky example of a current exodus from Czechoslovakia and Hungary into Austria. The refugees usually take a longer route through Yugoslavia and arrive in surprisingly high style — by automobile.

Ninety-five percent of the current refugees do not wish to stay in Austria but prefer to follow earlier waves of Eastern Europeans to the United States or Australia.

They leave their own countries for a vacation in Yugoslavia, a relatively relaxed Communist country. They either apply for political asylum at Austrian consulates there, or illegally cross into Austria while the Yugoslav border guards turn a blind eye, according to Karl Radek, director of the Traiskirchen refugee camp outside Vienna.

More than 900 Czechs have defected this way and arrived in Traiskirchen since the beginning of the year, against 196 in the same period last year. Ninety-eight Hungarians arrived in Austria in June, nearly three times the 1979 total for that month.

Holiday Defections

The number of Czechs setting off for holidays along Bulgaria's Black Sea coast and defecating en route through Yugoslavia rose sharply last year. Romania, the main transit country for the coast, had started demanding Western currency for gasoline and the Czech government allowed all tourists with holidays booked in Bulgaria to take the Yugoslav route.

But last December the Czechs negotiated a settlement with Romania whereby tourists could buy gasoline with coupons instead of currency and this closed off the Yugoslav option.

There has been no official announcement that Yugoslavia again is open to Czechs, but the lines of cars outside Traiskirchen provide evidence that at least some are able to go there.

The majority of defectors are professional people, intellectuals or the technically qualified.

This year, the Czechoslovak government has taken the unusual step of issuing exit visas to whole families instead of individuals. "All this is very difficult to interpret," Mr. Radek said. "The Czechoslovak government must be aware that it is a relatively easy thing to travel from Yugoslavia to Austria."

Refugees with nowhere to go and no money end up in Traiskirchen, which at present shelters 3,073 people from all over Eastern Europe.

During the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and after the 1968 Prague spring era of liberalization in Czechoslovakia, tens of thousands of refugees streamed into the camp.

Crippled Concorde Returns to New York

LONDON, July 21 (AP) — A British Airways Concorde lost power in one engine an hour after leaving New York for London yesterday and was forced to turn back.

Thirty of the 68 passengers were transferred to a later Concorde flight. The rest accepted the airline's offer of first-class subsonic flights to London.



Soviet feminists Tatiana Goritsheva, left, and Natalia Nalachoskaya relax after Vienna arrival.

3 Soviet Feminists Reach Vienna Safely After Choice of Emigration or Prison

From Agency Dispatches

VIENNA, July 21 — Three Soviet feminists expelled from the Soviet Union said in Vienna that they had been given a choice of prison or emigration.

They were associated with an unofficial publication called *Woman and Russia*, which recently urged Russian women to persuade their husbands and sons to go to prison rather than fight in Afghanistan.

The three are Tatiana Mamonova, editor of the first issue of the magazine published in September, 1979; Tatiana Goritsheva, a philosopher, and Natalia Nalachoskaya, a philologist who produced the last two issues.

They traveled on Israeli visas, although none are Jewish. Miss Goritsheva, a Christian, said that she would be going on to Paris. The other two are staying in Vienna.

Mrs. Mamonova — a chemist, painter, poet and co-founder of the publication — arrived with her husband and 4-year-old son. Mrs. Nalachoskaya brought her 9-year-old son.

In the Soviet Union, Mrs. Mamonova's friends said she was visited

by KGB agents Saturday and told she and her immediate family would have to leave within 24 hours.

Dissident sources said Mrs. Mamonova was not allowed to take her paintings and was permitted to change only a small amount of Soviet money.

Russian Priest Asks Forgiveness

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP) — Dmitri Dudko, the Russian Orthodox priest who renounced his opposition to the Soviet system on television last month, has asked forgiveness of the Russian patriarch in a letter quoted by Tass.

In his televised repentance a month ago, the priest repudiated his "slandorous" religious writings and vowed obedience to the Soviet government. He had been under arrest since January on charges of anti-Soviet activities. He was released after his confession, but it was not clear today whether he still faces prosecution.

Fortified Border Is Calm But Tense

Wall of Hostility Separates 2 Germanys

HERLESHEUSEN, West Germany, July 21 (NYT) — When the sound of a shot shattered the calm at the border between the two Germanys near here recently, Hans Karl Gliem grabbed his binoculars and peered across the Communist-built fortifications into the fields on the other side. Then he relaxed and told his visitors it was nothing but an East German guard touching off a signal.

The West German, a sergeant in the border guards, pointed to two soldiers operating a radio on a nearby East German watchtower. "They are warning their headquarters of our arrival here," the guard said. "Very soon they will have a patrol out."

While border incidents have dwindled in the last four years, with

no shots fired across the 860-mile boundary since 1976, the situation has remained tense.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt plans to visit East German President Erich Honecker next month in an attempt to further improve their close political and economic ties, but the friendly climate at the top has hardly filtered down to the local level, where cautious hostility seems to prevail.

'Not Even a Rabbit'

The Communists no longer shoot at the border in this area because no one gets across any more. "Not even a rabbit," according to Sgt. Gliem, who is part of a 300-man group that patrols a 50-mile strip in northern Hesse. "They have perfected their fortifications to a point

where stragglers or would-be refugees are caught miles inland," he said.

Shots are still occasionally fired along the Berlin Wall — a few days ago guards wounded a man who was trying to flee to the French sector — but the Communists evidently seek to avoid firing into the West. Political analysts in Bonn attribute this to the East Germans' desire to improve their image after an incident in 1976 in which guards shot and killed an Italian truck driver.

At the border the underlying hostility has blocked direct communication. Sgt. Gliem said that his East German counterparts never answer greetings. "They are under strict orders to avoid any contact," he said, "so all we do is watch each other."

The stretch that he and his men patrol, extending north and south of the Herleshausen highway crossing, zigzags across the wide valley of the Werra River and the surrounding hillsides, cutting off Thuringia in the east from Hesse in the west. In an effort to avoid disputes, the two Germanys have used stones and concrete columns in the last four years to mark the exact border line.

Behind the border, the Communists have built a staggered fortification system, ranging from a frontal metal fence, nine feet high and extending deep into the earth, to strips planted with mines and devices that fire bullets at anyone who sets them off. About half a mile from the frontier there are barbed-wire entanglements and a fence equipped with visual and acoustical warning devices. Everyone moving inside a three-mile strip beyond the border needs a special police permit.

7 Escapes Last Year

The guards said that not one refugee had come across their stretch of the border since the beginning of this year. In all of 1979, there were seven escapes in the north Hesse area, five by East German guards and two by local youths who swam the Werra.

Capt. Amulf Vonderstein, the commander of Sgt. Gliem's detachment, said that only guards and persons with an exact knowledge of the area had a chance of getting across. "The rest know there are easier ways by going through other countries," he said.

Statistics made public in Bonn bear out his remark. In the first four months of this year, 3,833 East Germans came to West Germany, only 99 of them by scaling the border fortifications or by way of the West Berlin transit routes. Of the rest, 1,056 fled through other countries and the others were allowed to move because of old age or family ties.

Because of the risks involved, the number of persons illegally crossing the border has dropped steadily. Last year, there were 463 such crossings, compared with 670 the year before.

Pop Music

The Gospel According to Lavelle

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (HT) — Lavelle McKinnie Duggan ("Just call me Lavelle," which is how she bills herself) stood up singing in Las Vegas lounges for years, frustrated, not playing piano. And Vegas lounges were being converted into discos one after the other, so she accepted when the Sheraton chain offered a tour of piano-bars in their European hotels.

It was to be two weeks in each but after the first few nights the Paris Sheraton management sent a cable back to headquarters asking permission to hold her over. She stayed six months.

The French love to discover black American musicians who have been ignored at home, and, though jazz toasts tend to be more beer than champagne, she became the toast of the Paris jazz world.

It is in fact odd that such a strong musical personality with so much show business appeal managed to stay so hidden so long. ("There's no way in the world you're going to find out my age.")

Enthusiasm

Whether bluesy or caressing a standard or just talking for matter, her enthusiasm and all-around good nature leap out at you. She seems forever about to leap out of her chair. She couldn't wipe the smile off her face if she tried: "I come from a little town outside Chicago which nobody can pronounce but the Indians. It was the name of a big chief of a nice tribe on the river Kanakakee."

Her father was a short-order cook and part-time guitar player around Chicago. She started singing at three, took piano lessons at four and a half. Her father knew Duke Ellington and when she played the first song she'd memorized for him, he told her father: "You don't have

to worry about her. She'll be all right."

At the age of five she was singing with a gospel group called the Little Black Angels. They sang for women's clubs. They were on the Ed Sullivan show. She swings as she speaks. It's word-jazz. "I'm a musician first. Don't approach me as a woman. We can talk about my femininity later."

Asked where being black came in, she answered with an acceleration: "Music is made up of all colors from the lightest of light to the darkest of dark and lighter and darker than that. It has no color. Yet it is full of color."

"Look at Bob Dylan. The child has been saved. I think it's beautiful. He's become a gospel singer. Listen, baby, God comes to everyone. Like a song Randy Newman wrote called 'Sail Away.' This young white guy writes about an old white man who talks to the young black ladies who have just come across the ocean and sailed into Charleston Bay. 'Young America you got lots to eat/don't have to run through the jungle and scruff up your feet/you just drink wine and sing about Jesus all day.' Then you hear this black choir: 'Sail away.' Randy Newman has been laying down the story for years."

'Bring Your Slippers'

Her mother once danced with the Cotton Club revue. People she knew in the business came over for dinner after the show when they passed through town. "She'd just say 'Slide out the back, slip quietly into a taxi, and come and relax where people can't get to you to tear off your clothes — and bring your slippers.'"

When Lavelle dubbed for a girlfriend with the Rascettes, Ray Charles said to her: "Wait a minute. I know you from a long time

ago. He's laughing because he remembers my mother's good soul food."

At the age of 11, Lavelle was the youngest-voice student at the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago. She had Ford and McCracken Foundation music scholarships. She won the Illinois Opera Guild "Audition of the Air." She sang with the Metropolitan Opera touring company: "I was listed as a dramatic soprano."

"I love dramatic roles, because you need a big voice and I have a big voice so I've sung Tosca and Carmen, which is a mezzo role but I can carry it off because I have a mezzo middle and a contralto bottom. At one time I had a four-octave range. It's now down to three but I could work it up again. At the age of 12 I sang Handel's Messiah under Soli's baton. I've sung under Bernstein."

Paris Success

Lavelle touched many high places but never came into her own until Paris. She has worked steadily for the past three years, both solo and with her trio. The French press accorded her ecstatic write-ups, and a recent one-week engagement at the Theatre de la Ville was sold out. Now, however, she is ready to "go back and say something at home. I've said it here but I haven't said it there yet."

"What does she want to say?" "Music is something special. It cannot be defined. It's there but when you get ready to touch it it runs through your hands like smoke or the wind. It's transparent. You move through it and with it at the same time. Yet it's strong. It has to do with sound falling on the ear. It's physical. It comes into the head directly."

Why is the car stronger than the eye?

Lavelle: "I'm a musician."

"You'll have ask Steve or Ray Charles. George or Jose Feliciano. They can more about it than I can do. They tell you about time they open their mouth."

"It's universal. You come that kids in Bangla understand Steve Wood we know they're jumping Monks on Mars."

Lavelle: Festival d'Antib

Technology

The New Generation of Telephone Answerer

NEW YORK (NYT) — "You have reached a telephone answering device somewhere in the last quarter of the 20th century. This is no time to be prejudiced against technology. At the beep, please leave your name and number and I will get back to you within the millennium."

The telephone answering machine, once a cumbersome curiosity, is answering more phones every day in increasingly sophisticated ways. A plethora of companies are making and marketing the newly slimmed-down devices and Ma Bell herself is already casting an eye on what could be the next step — a centralized system that could obviate the need for the individual answerer.

46-Second Spots of Silence

"There are more than 170 million telephones in this country and only 2 percent of them have answering devices," said Martin Schatz, vice president of Record-a-Call, a manufacturer of answering machines based in Compton, Calif. "We've got a huge market out there to penetrate and this is a relatively recession-proof item. It's usually tax-deductible as a business expense and it's not seasonal. People buy them for themselves."

In the old days, the answering

machine crouched on a desk, sullenly recording messages and occasionally bestirring itself to flip a disk over to indicate that a message had been received. If any callers were sufficiently prejudiced against technology to hang up, the machine's owner had to suffer through approximately 46 seconds of empty tape to hear the next message. And often one had to sit through the outgoing announcement before hearing each incoming message.

Light-Emitting Diodes

The new machines are much more considerate. The number of messages is displayed via light-emitting diodes, one need listen only to incoming calls and, in some cases, the machines automatically ignore a call if someone hangs up. On some models, there is an option that allows a caller to speak as long as desired.

Separate cassettes for incoming and outgoing messages are being offered that make it possible for users to change messages instantly — and to preserve their phone chats for future historians, should they so desire. Many machines also function as tape recorders.

Call Screening

And, with call screening, or monitoring, the owner can sit at home, listen to the phone ring and wait to hear the caller's voice before deciding whether to pick up or not.

The most sought-after feature in phone-answering machines — taking an estimated 80 percent of the market — is remote retrieval capability, which allows the owner to command his machine from any other phone with a small pocket coder.

"God forbid, you're in Afghanistan," said the ebullient Schatz, "you can still get your messages."

To date, such machines have been expensive, with a Code-a-Phone version, made by Ford Industries of Portland, Ore., carrying a suggested retail price in the United States of almost \$700. But Record-a-Call is currently rolling out a "dual remote" system priced at \$379 and others are expected to follow.

Archaeology Exhibit

Treasures of Alexander

SALONICA, Greece, July 21 (UPI) — Alexander the Great was the star of the show yesterday when Greece opened a large archaeological exhibition, "Search for Alexander." More than 500 priceless objects illustrating his life and influence were displayed in a new wing of Salonica Archaeological Museum.

The show will journey to four U.S. cities starting next fall. It will be shown in Washington November to April, 1981; in Chicago May to September, 1981; in Boston October, 1981, to January, 1982, and in San Francisco from February to May, 1982.

"Alexander's life became a model for the powerful in all ages, and his personality a source of inspiration for poets and writers in the east and west," President Constantine Karamanlis said at the opening.

The exhibition, backed by the National Bank of Greece and Time-Life, features 100 objects from a tomb discovered in 1977. The tomb is thought to be that of Alexander's father, Philip II, a renowned cavalry leader who united Greece under Macedonian leadership in the 4th century B.C.

Visitors marveled at a 24-pound solid gold casket that held the warrior's bones and his gold-decorated ceremonial breastplate. King Philip was assassinated at his daughter's marriage feast in 336 B.C., on the eve of an expedition against Persia. It was Alexander who led the Greek army across Turkey to conquer much of central Asia and Afghanistan.

Besides Roman portrait heads and silver coins, there are medieval and Renaissance portraits of Alexander, and even a 16th-century edition in Latin of letters supposedly written by Alexander to his tutor, Aristotle.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Toyota Hopes for Joint Pact with Ford

TOKYO, July 21 (AP) — Japan's Toyota Motor still hopes to reach agreement with Ford Motor on joint production of automobiles in the United States despite reports that the U.S. automaker is against the proposal, a Toyota spokesman said today.

But Toyota, president of Japan's largest auto producer, has set the end of this year as a target date for reaching basic agreement with Ford, the spokesman said. Responding to reports from Detroit that Ford would reject the proposal, the spokesman said, "We don't know Ford's intentions, but as far as we know there is no change in our agreement to give positive consideration to putting out a car together."

BL Employees to Work Shorter Hours

LONDON, July 21 (AP) — More than 3,000 British Leyland employees are to work shorter hours because of a slump in demand and unsold stocks, the car manufacturer announced last night.

The majority are involved in the construction of the Rover Saloon, traditionally one of the company's most reliable and respected automobiles, and the Triumph TR7 sports car. The workers have been told that they will be needed only to work a four-day week once they return from the annual two-week break.

Full-time employment is unlikely to resume before Christmas. Most of those affected are at the giant Leyland factory at Solihull, near Birmingham. The remainder are from the company's Cardiff plant.

Estel, Krupp Plan Cooperation in Steel

DORTMUND, West Germany, July 21 (Reuters) — Two West European steelmakers, Estel-Hoesch-Hoogovens and Krupp Stahl, today announced their intention to cooperate in parts of their iron and steel business.

The companies said they are considering how joint agreements on rationalization and specialization could improve their finances and contribute to solving the European steel industry's structural problems.

Both companies will maintain their legal and commercial independence but there is no plan for either to take an equity stake in the other, they added.

Britain Seen Favoring Sale of BNO Bonds

LONDON, July 21 (AP-DJ) — The British government is seen favoring the sale of up to \$500 million in bonds linked to profits of the British National Oil Co., rather than the sale of BNO shares, as its method for injecting private capital into the state-owned exploration and sales company.

The plan surfaced in news reports over the weekend through leaks that were said to have had a "political inspiration." The government's official position has been that it wants to split the company into two parts, selling off oil exploration and production to private interests.

Heat Wave Scorches 'Miracle Plant'

U.S. Soybean Harvest in Crisis

By H. J. Maidenberger
NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT) — This year's harvest of soybeans, the U.S.'s second most important crop, may have been seriously damaged by the heat wave that has been searing the middle third of the United States. The effects of the hot, dry weather have been felt in the soybean harvest, which is a staple in a broad variety of foods, including soybean oil and soybean meal. Soybeans are as much a mystery as they are a miracle crop.

The legume, introduced in the United States from Asia on a large scale less than two decades ago, is often termed a miracle crop because it thrives in poor soil, such as the worn-out cotton fields of the South. It needs little fertilizer and it actually enriches the soil in which it grows.

Mr. Levin concurred, adding: "Soybeans are in trouble, but so is the No. 1 crop, corn. The dry heat couldn't have come at a worse time for corn."

Indeed, corn futures in Chicago advanced last week 9 cents a bushel, or \$450 per contract of 5,000 bushels (36 pounds each). The carryover of 1.6 billion bushels of corn from

W. Germans Modernizing Oil Refineries

By Juris Kaza

FRANKFURT, July 21 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's oil companies, many of them subsidiaries of the large multinational oil concerns, are pushing ahead with plans to expand their capacity to squeeze the last drop of gasoline and other useful light hydrocarbons from increasingly expensive crude oil.

The expansion of this capacity fits into the West German government's energy policy aim of cutting the use of heavy fuel oil in favor of coal, but industry experts believe the Germans are setting an example for the rest of Europe and many other countries.

Moreover, German engineering firms hope to get a share of the worldwide business of modernizing refineries to extract the last liter of light products from a barrel of crude.

A Recent Study

A recent study of energy trends by the West German unit of Mobil Oil asserts that the average quality of crude oil available on the world market will get heavier, meaning that refining by distillation alone will yield less gasoline, diesel, light heating oil and other light products.

To counter the trend, West German refineries are expanding installations equipped to convert heavy fuel oil, a major product of distillation refining. With conversion installations accounting for 17 percent of an overall refinery capacity of 157.3 million tons per year, Europe's third largest after Italy and France, West Germany has one of the highest conversion capacities in Western Europe.

By 1983, West German refineries hope to increase this share to 23 percent, or 34.7 million tons a year from 26 million tons in 1979. In 1973, the year of the Arab oil embargo and the first sharp price rises, West Germany could convert only 19.6 million tons, or 13 percent of total refinery capacity at the time.

By comparison, France currently has conversion installations accounting for 19.5 percent of its refinery capacity and is pushing ahead with new construction. Britain plans to nearly double its conversion capacity to 16 million tons a year by 1983 from 9 million tons currently.

Lurgi Spokesman

A spokesman for Lurgi Kohle und Mineraloeltechnik, a unit of the Lurgi Engineering Group, said that within the next five years facilities for converting heavy oil and other heavy products of the distillation process "will be built everywhere."

Lurgi claims leadership among West German plant engineering companies in the construction of hydrocrackers, the conversion devices that produce the highest output of light products from among a variety of processes.

The technology is not new and is largely U.S.-developed, where conversion capacity is significantly higher than in Europe. Many of the processes were developed by Union Oil Co.

"No other company has built large hydrocrackers in Germany," he said, pointing to a recently completed 250 million mark complex in Lingen near Wintershall, a BASF subsidiary and major supplier of chemical feedstocks to

the parent. Lurgi led the consortium on the project. According to the company official, the outlook for getting more contracts in Germany and internationally is good.

On the international level, Lurgi engineers are installing two hydrocrackers in a billion-mark project in China.

Besides refinery engineering, Lurgi says it is among the few companies in the world that can offer commercial installations for converting coal to a range of useful hydrocarbons, including methanol, naphtha, and synthesis gas.

The engineering group, owned by Metallgesellschaft, offers services suited to two major thrusts of West Germany's energy policy, expanding coal use and decreasing the use of heavy fuel oil by breaking it up into lighter products.

The technologies aimed at extracting the maximum in marketable products from crude oil are not limited to reprocessing heavy fuel oil. Distillation leaves other, even heavier and thicker hydrocarbons behind when the light fractions of a barrel of crude are separated.

Linde Award

Linde, a West German engineering and machine-making company, recently was awarded a 100 million-mark contract by a Taiwan oil firm for what it said was the world's first commercial plant to make gases from asphalt and other thick and heavy by-products of the refining process.

A Linde spokesman said that the process. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Fed May Indeed Be Easing Monetary Policy

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT) — As the U.S. money manager, the Federal Reserve seldom indicates publicly that it is embarking upon a subtle change in monetary policy. Such changes are critical because they affect the sale of new bond issues and also help to shape the psychology of the stock market.

Yet, with securities markets opening a new week, Wall Street sentiment is leaning toward the view that the Fed has, indeed, begun to ease monetary policy a notch. The initial signal, in the minds of some analysts, was given through the central bank's open market operations last Wednesday when it negotiated a \$2 billion repurchase agreement for a customer's account.

If the Fed has decided to ease, it means slightly lower short-term rates are in prospect. Such a move would become apparent in a lower trading range for Federal funds. For about five weeks these overnight loans of surplus reserves between banks have held effectively in a range between 8 1/2 percent and 9 1/2 percent.

On Friday the Fed reported that M-1A, the basic money supply, rose by \$700 million in the latest reporting week. M-1B, a broader measure of money supply, increased by \$1.5 billion. These figures, following two weeks of negative money-supply growth, were slightly lower than the investment community had expected.

Wheat, the U.S.'s third major crop, was harvested before the heat wave struck its major growing areas. The output of winter wheat, which accounts for 75 percent of the bread grain, was put at a record 1.8 billion bushels by Conrad Leslie, the leading grain statistician, who is affiliated with Thomson McKinnon Securities, Inc.

However, spring-sown wheat has been badly affected by drought in the states of the northern tier since it was planted, and output is expected to be 20 percent below the 500 million bushels produced last year.

Many consumers have already been affected by the poor spring wheat crop. Their pasta is sticking to their pots because quality durum wheat is in short supply.

Evidence Not Conclusive

"The evidence increasingly suggests that the Fed has eased," said Maury Harris, a money market economist for Faine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis. Mr. Harris, who served until recently as chief of the financial markets division for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, hastened to add that the evidence was not yet "conclusive."

Noting that the money market and bond market "gyrated quite wildly" last week in response to the Fed's activities, Henry Kaufman, a partner of Salomon Brothers, declared: "Irrespective of all this

hoopla, the crucial point perhaps is being overlooked — that is, the decidedly weak growth in the monetary aggregates. Continued weakness would leave the Fed little leeway if it wants to achieve its long-run monetary growth targets."

Mr. Kaufman pointed out that the "normal early July bulge in the money supply is not in evidence — even with this year's inflation-bloated Social Security remittances."

Thus, he suggested the likelihood that the Fed is moving, or shortly will move, "towards greater ease."

Some light on the subject may be shed this week by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul Volcker. He is scheduled to testify Tuesday before the Senate Banking Committee. The following day he will appear before the House Banking Committee.

Twice a year, the Fed chairman is required by law to go before congressional bodies and discuss monetary policy. Among other things, Mr. Volcker is expected to disclose

preliminary target bands for money-supply growth between the fourth quarters of 1980 and 1981.

Heightening interest in his appearance this week also is the prospect of Mr. Volcker's possible comments on how the Federal Open Market Committee viewed the economy, the dollar and other pertinent topics at its midyear strategy session on July 9.

Prime Rate

Meanwhile, there exists virtual unanimity among Wall Street economists that the prime lending rate of commercial banks, the most visible of all short-term rates, is still headed downward from its record high of 20 percent in April.

"I think by the end of this year you'll see the prime rate at around 9 percent," predicted Alan Lerner, money market economist for the Bankers Trust Co. "It will go lower from there, possibly reaching 7 1/2 percent at its trough in the first quarter of 1981."

U.S. Says Budget Gap To Top \$60 Billion

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP) — The Carter administration, rejecting any tax cut plan at this time, officially conceded today that there will be no balanced budget in fiscal 1981, but instead a \$30 billion deficit.

In addition, the administration says its fiscal 1980 deficit will jump from an estimated \$36.5 billion to \$61 billion, reflecting the country's decline into recession, higher defense spending and surprise events including the eruption of Mt. St. Helens and the flood of Cuban refugees.

The administration — in its mid-year budget review — also predicted that the recession will push unemployment to 8.5 percent by the end of this year. Joblessness will remain at about that level through 1981, it said.

Some private economists expect the jobless rate to reach close to 9 percent. Even the 8.5 percent projection is far higher than the 7.2 percent jobless rate predicted by Carter's economic advisers in March.

Overall Economy

The overall economy should decline by 3.1 percent this year and then rebound modestly by 2.6 percent in 1981, the new forecast says.

Inflation, meanwhile, will run at 12 percent between 1979's fourth quarter and this year's fourth quarter — slightly less than originally predicted — and at just under 10 percent in 1981 — a bit more than expected. Currently, consumer prices are rising at a 10.9 percent yearly pace.

"These economic prospects are not acceptable to the administration," said James McIntyre Jr., director of the Office of Management and Budget. To combat the deteriorating economy, Mr. McIntyre said, "It is quite likely a tax cut will be desirable in 1981." But, he stressed, "It is not appropriate to propose one now."

Analysts said the huge amount of cash available to institutional investors from maturing short-term debt issues remains an important prop under the market, particularly with interest rates continuing to ease.

Morgan Guaranty and Bankers Trust cut their prime rates to 11 percent from 11 1/4 percent, leaving major banks in a range from 11 to 11 1/4 percent. Morgan and Chemical Bank cut their broker loan rates to 10 percent from 10 1/2 percent.

Analysts said President Carter's midyear economic reassessment provided no surprises but that second-quarter corporate profits were as good as or better than expected.

Analysts said Wall Street believes the recession has reached a bottom and a recovery will get under way by year-end or early in 1981.

Japanese Trade Deficit

TOKYO, July 21 (AP-DJ) — Japan's customs-cleared trade in the first 10 days of July was in deficit by \$288.5 million, compared with a \$59.9 million deficit in the corresponding period last year, the Finance Ministry announced today.

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COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Du Pont			
Revenue	1979	1978	
Profits	1979	1978	
Per Share	1979	1978	
4 Months			
Revenue	6,380	6,260	
Profits	421	481.2	
Per Share	2.85	3.29	

Johns-Manville			
Revenue	1979	1978	
Profits	1979	1978	
Per Share	1979	1978	
4 Months			
Revenue	556.7	576.1	
Profits	20.22	33.72	
Per Share	0.62	1.25	

Monsanto			
Revenue	1979	1978	
Profits	1979	1978	
Per Share	1979	1978	
4 Months			
Revenue	3,370	3,150	
Profits	187.4	221.3	
Per Share	5.17	6.08	

National Distillers & Chemical			
Revenue	1979	1978	
Profits	1979	1978	
Per Share	1979	1978	
4 Months			
Revenue	512.7	516.3	
Profits	29.62	47.56	
Per Share	0.86	1.44	

Rockwell International			
Revenue	1979	1978	
Profits	1979	1978	
Per Share	1979	1978	
9 Months			
Revenue	5,090	4,560	
Profits	222.0	199.0	
Per Share	3.00	2.80	

Trans World			
Revenue	1979	1978	
Profits	1979	1978	
Per Share	1979	1978	
4 Months			
Revenue	2,360	2,000	
Profits	37.4	11.0	
Per Share	N.A.	0.28	

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 9)

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Olympic Games' Summaries

Olympic Games Summer 1988

SWIMMING		WOMEN		Water Polo		Basketball	
Olympic Record (OR) World Record (WR) and Olympic Record (OR)		28-Athlete Freestyle Heat 1 — 1. Svetlana Stetsko, East Germany, 2:14.04, 2. Dorota Gerschlager, Poland, 2:14.24, 3. Amy Overby, USA, 2:14.37, 4. Eva Mikulajkova, Hungary, 2:17.32, 5. Larisa Pavlatova, USSR, 2:17.79, 6. Carole Barakat, Switzerland, 2:24.62, 7. Cristea Gracia, Peru, 2:28.07, 8. Lisa Goss, USA, 2:31.22, 9. Janet Dege, USA, 2:31.32, 10. Agneta Mortenson, Sweden, 2:16.41, 11. Cinda Scott Scorsone, Hong, 2:17.34, 12. Karen Van Dusen, USA, 2:17.32, 13. Janet Dege, USA, 2:17.34, 14. Maria Pires, Costa Rica, 2:21.14, 15. Marlene Michel, Belgium, 2:23.16, 16. Maria Pires, Costa Rica, 2:23.16, 17. Maria Pires, Costa Rica, 2:23.16, 18. Andrea Pollock, East Germany, 2:13.08, 19. Grishchenko, USSR, 2:14.01, 20. Santa Moschak, Australia, 2:17.32, 21. Armi Alirajstina, Sweden, 2:17.32, 22. Armi Alirajstina, Sweden, 2:17.32, 23. Armi Alirajstina, Sweden, 2:17.32, 24. Armi Alirajstina, Sweden, 2:17.32, 25. 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Over the next two weeks there

No Conflict

Everybody Welcome Unlike the Olympics, it will be possible for professionals as well as

ports but in the World Games, be competing for prize money." 6-1.

At first I was simply the TV consultant for the World Games.

But it's a great feeling knowing that

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

Yet Another Alternative: 'World Games'

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT) — That the Olympic flame is burning in Moscow, the reality of a boycott has arrived, the boycott at the International Olympic Committee bemoans. But for decades the IOC has enforced, in a sense, its own boycott of certain sports.

Over the next two weeks there will be Olympic competition at Moscow in IOC-blessed sports from which to yachting. Through the years, however, athletes in non-Olympic sports never have had the opportunity to excel on a world stage because the IOC has chosen not to accept their sports.

But next year a stage will exist for some athletes in the first "World Games" at Santa Clara, Calif., not far from San Francisco.

At last count, nearly 1,300 athletes from 40 nations will compete in 13 sports at the World Games: basketball, baseball, bodybuilding, boxing, canoeing, cycling, power-lifting, roller-skating, softball, track-and-field, tug-of-war and water-skiing.

Everybody Welcome

Boxing, of course, is an Olympic sport. But the World Games, unlike the Olympics, has no restrictions on who can participate. Says Hal Uplinger, the games' executive director, "will be one of our sports because the World Boxing Federation applied early. If federations of other Olympic sports want to do that, it's all right with us. We prefer non-Olympic sports but in the World Games, each sport will be regulated by its international federation, not by the World Games executive council."

Inevitably, the World Games probably will be confronted with political and economic problems, as the Olympics have been for years. But the World Games leaders hope to minimize those problems.

Different Drummer

"At our opening ceremony next year, the athletes will march in by sports, not by nations," Uplinger says of the nine-day program scheduled to begin July 25, 1981. "There will be no flags, no anthems and no opening ceremonies. The nations will control the World Games, the various sports federations will." And economically, the host city will be required to have the venues already constructed rather than incur the cost of building them. Another economic factor is that the federations will subsidize the travel and living costs of the athletes in its respective sports."

The World Games will be held every two years; the 1983 site is expected to be Europe.

"We haven't heard if the Soviets are going to send any athletes to Santa Clara next year," Uplinger says. "But we haven't heard that they are not going to send any, either. We are hoping that they would enter in boxing and in power-lifting, but that will be up to the Soviets and the federations of those sports."

The concept for the games originated in 1974 at the General Assembly of International Sports Federations meeting in Lucerne, Switzerland. There are 51 various sports federations worldwide — 24 that the IOC accepts (including four winter sports) and 27 it deems unworthy of Olympic status.

No Conflict

"What happened is very simple," Uplinger recalls. "Many of the non-Olympic federations recognized a need for international competition in those sports. But we're not trying to compete or conflict with the Olympics, we're just trying to expand the scope of international sports and primarily non-Olympic sports."

Unlike the Olympics, it will be possible for professionals as well as amateurs to compete in the World Games.

"If the federation for that sport rules that pros can compete, then pros will compete," Uplinger says. "We don't have any plans for that next year, but in the years to come, if tennis were to be in the World Games, for example, it's conceivable that the tennis players would be competing for prize money."

Effect Of Boycott

Uplinger, once a CBS television producer, hopes to negotiate a network TV contract that will display weekend segments of the first World Games, most of which will be held on the Santa Clara University campus.

"At first I was simply the TV consultant for the World Games basketball," says Uplinger, once a slim basketball forward with the Baltimore Bullets and Long Island University. "I remember being told to go find a city that will give us an arena and the other venues we would need. The next thing I knew, I was the executive director. Now it's taking up just about all my time. But it's a great feeling knowing that you're developing something that so many sports have needed for so long."

The irony, of course, is that athletes in non-Olympic sports have an opportunity to do next year what Olympic athletes from the boycotting nations cannot do this year.

"But the World Games is not being helped by the boycott," Uplinger says. "Anything that detracts from sports detracts from the World Games, too. The important thing is that all these athletes in non-Olympic sports now can have

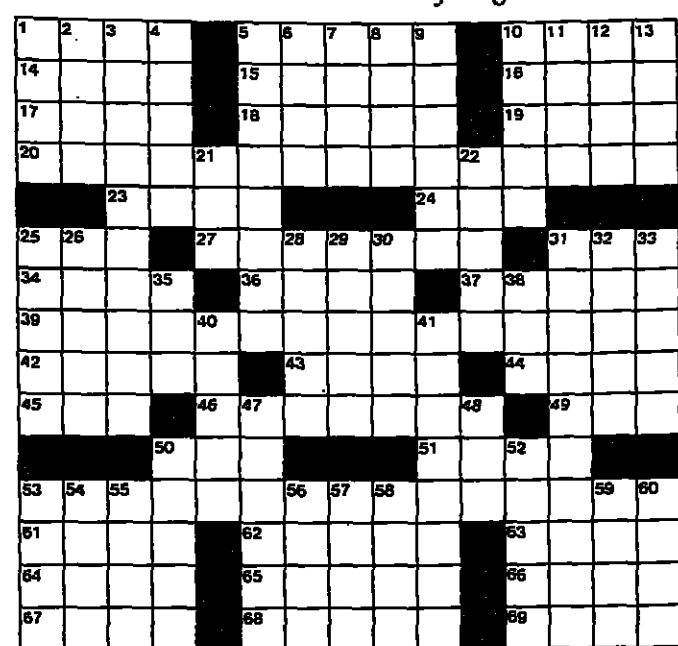
worldwide recognition that athletes in Olympic sports has up to now."

And for that, the IOC can itself for ostracizing all those it refuses to sanction.

Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	First Game
Los Angeles	100 001 115-4 7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-3 7 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-3 7 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-3 7 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-3 7 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson, 8-2 L.—Candelaria, 8-2 HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (1), Pittsburgh, Essler (1).
Second Game	
Los Angeles	000 001 201-7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-12 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-12 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson, 8-2 L.—Candelaria, 8-2 HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (1), Pittsburgh, Essler (1).
Third Game	
Los Angeles	000 001 201-7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-12 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-12 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson, 8-2 L.—Candelaria, 8-2 HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (1), Pittsburgh, Essler (1).
Fourth Game	
Los Angeles	000 001 201-7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-12 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-12 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson, 8-2 L.—Candelaria, 8-2 HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (1), Pittsburgh, Essler (1).
Fifth Game	
Los Angeles	000 001 201-7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-12 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-12 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson, 8-2 L.—Candelaria, 8-2 HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (1), Pittsburgh, Essler (1).
Sixth Game	
Los Angeles	000 001 201-7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-12 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-12 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson, 8-2 L.—Candelaria, 8-2 HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (1), Pittsburgh, Essler (1).
Seventh Game	
Los Angeles	000 001 201-7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-12 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-12 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson, 8-2 L.—Candelaria, 8-2 HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (1), Pittsburgh, Essler (1).
Eighth Game	
Los Angeles	000 001 201-7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-12 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-12 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson, 8-2 L.—Candelaria, 8-2 HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (1), Pittsburgh, Essler (1).
Ninth Game	
Los Angeles	000 001 201-7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-12 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-12 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson, 8-2 L.—Candelaria, 8-2 HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (1), Pittsburgh, Essler (1).
Tenth Game	
Los Angeles	000 001 201-7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-12 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-12 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson, 8-2 L.—Candelaria, 8-2 HRs—Los Angeles, Yeager (1), Pittsburgh, Essler (1).
Eleventh Game	
Los Angeles	000 001 201-7 6 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-12 1 0
San Diego	000 000 000-12 1 0
Texas	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees	000 000 000-12 1 0
Yankees (1)	Blythe, Ramey (7), G.Jackson (7) and Nicksa, OH (7). W.—G.Jackson

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Aficionado's abode
5 Capital of Ghana
10 From — to stern
14 Kind of tournament
15 Undisturbed loom
16 Operated a loom
17 Dave — of N.B.A. fame
18 Suffix with fraud
19 Range
20 Sight at candlestick
23 Unseen
24 Dornier —
25 Caught
27 End
31 Auto racing stat.
34 Long-running title role
36 Inlets
37 Gridiron's "Greasy"
39 Arrowhead, in Kansas City
42 Compete with a foil
43 Oriental prince

DOWN

- 44 Grafted, in heraldry
45 Superman's insignia
46 Tenants
49 Kind of game
50 Ice-hockey team
51 Saarihen
53 Sight at Boston Garden
61 Moslem title
62 Indian princess
63 Fit of shivering
64 Outscore
65 Off the mark
66 Girl in a Salinger tale
67 The favorite's got it
68 Seasons
69 Agents, for short

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TARS BIANCA EAST
ALLAN LITTON LITTON
TELE ASSIST GORE
TELEFARARICHMAN
BREER TAT
STRAND ARACHNID
OREL RENT ERA
WILLIAMCKINLEY
EPI RIES ULINIA
DECLARED WORSEN
ETC RAPS
ROVERCLEVELAND
GROBE AROSE IGOR
IDOL FAKIR NISIA
TEES TWINIS GREW

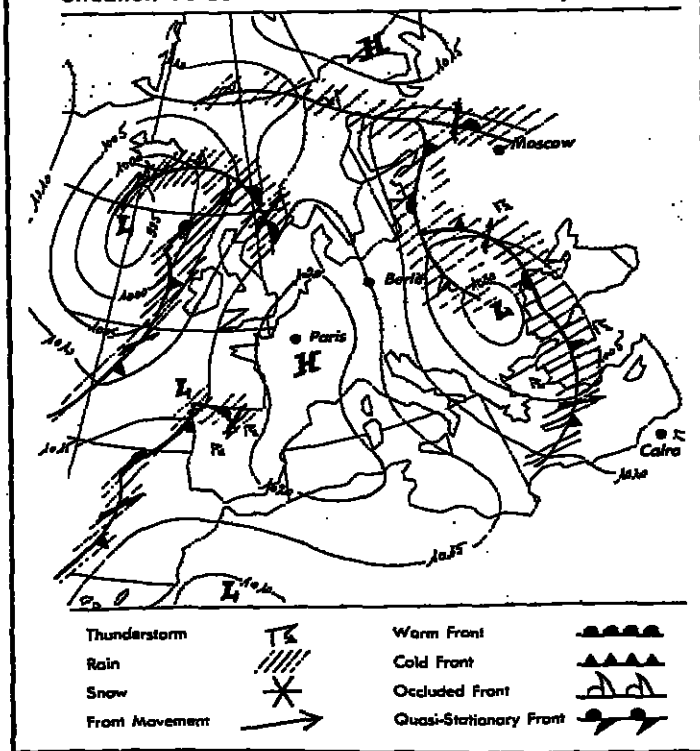
WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	24	Fair	MADRID	29	Fair
AMSTERDAM	17	Rain	MIAMI	27	Fair
ANKARA	11	Fair	MILAN	25	Fair
ATHENS	29	Fair	MONTREAL	24	Cloudy
BEIRUT	30	Fair	MOSCOW	20	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	Fair	MUNICH	13	Cloudy
BERLIN	11	Overcast	NEW YORK	20	Fair
BRUSSELS	13	Overcast	NICE	24	Fair
CABARET	32	Fair	OSLO	15	Rain
BUDAPEST	18	Overcast	PARIS	18	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	29	Fair	PRAGUE	14	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	17	Rain	ROME	25	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	Fair	SOFIA	20	Fair
DUBLIN	13	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	19	Overcast
EDINBURGH	16	Cloudy	TEHRAN	30	Cloudy
FLORENCE	25	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	Foggy
FRANKFURT	15	Overcast	TOKYO	27	Foggy
GENEVA	19	Overcast	TUNIS	24	Fair
HELSINKI	13	Overcast	VIENNA	16	Rain
HOUSTON	31	Cloudy	WARSAW	18	Overcast
ISTANBUL	26	Fair	WASHINGTON	21	Fair
JAKARTA	25	Fair	ZURICH	14	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	Fair			
LONDON	17	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	26	Cloudy			

[Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.]

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



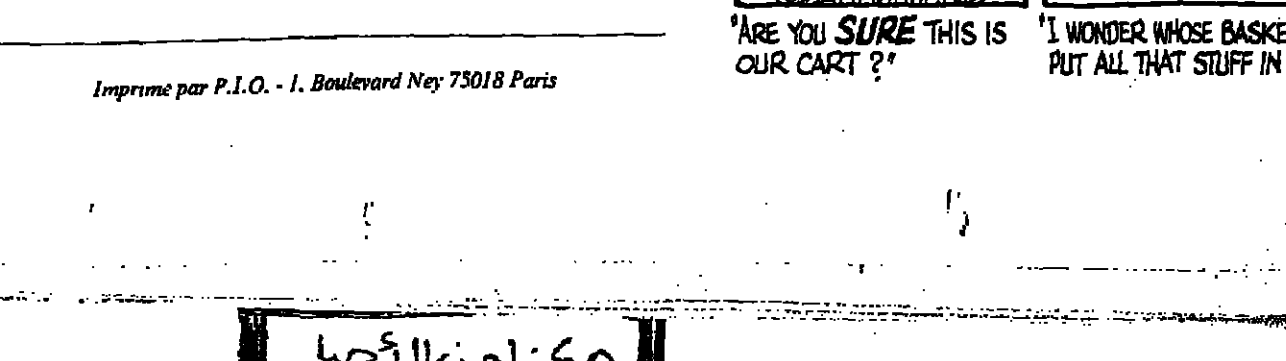
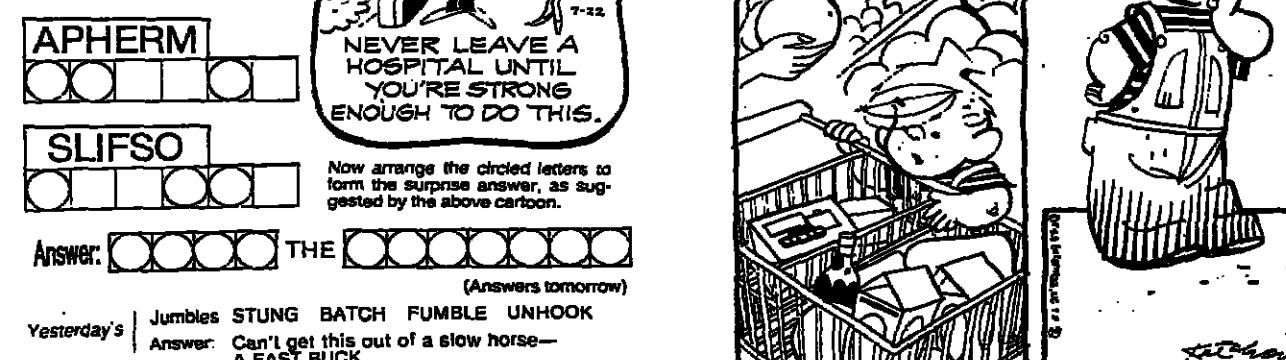
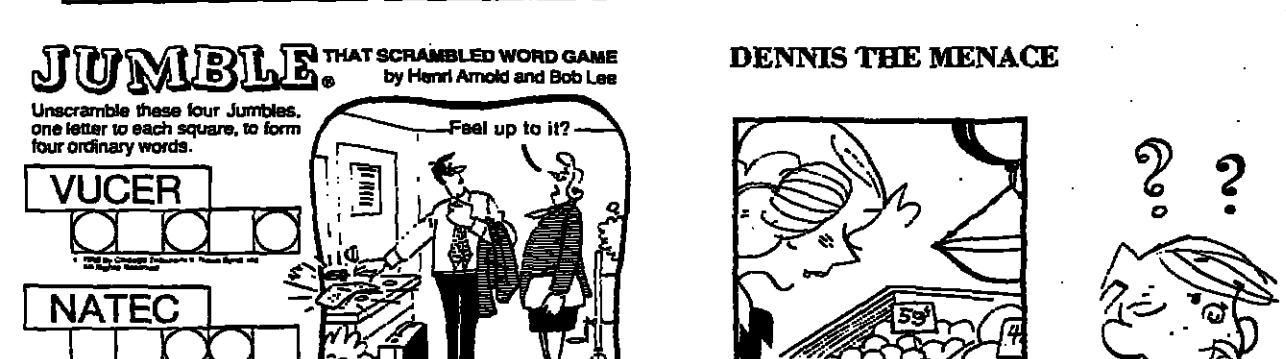
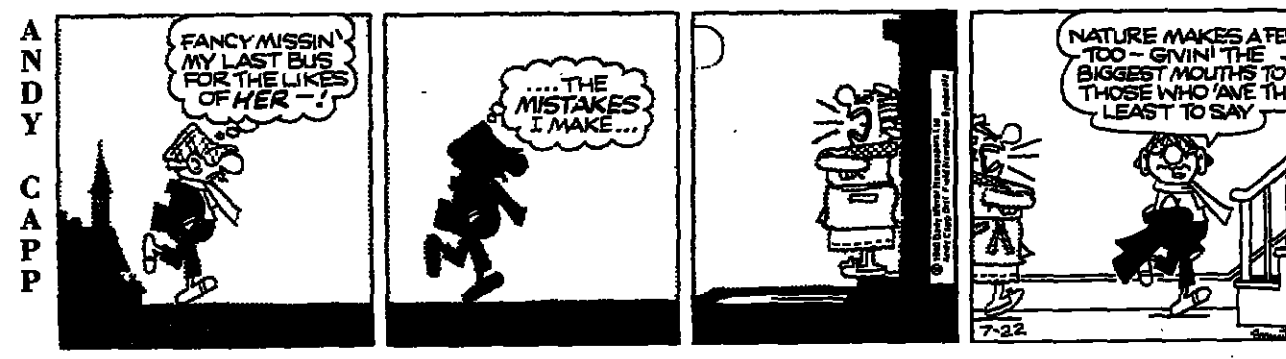
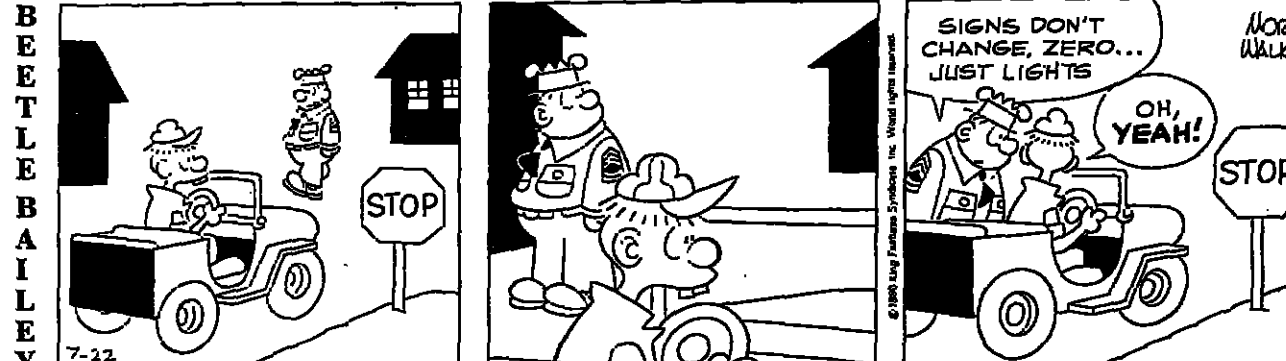
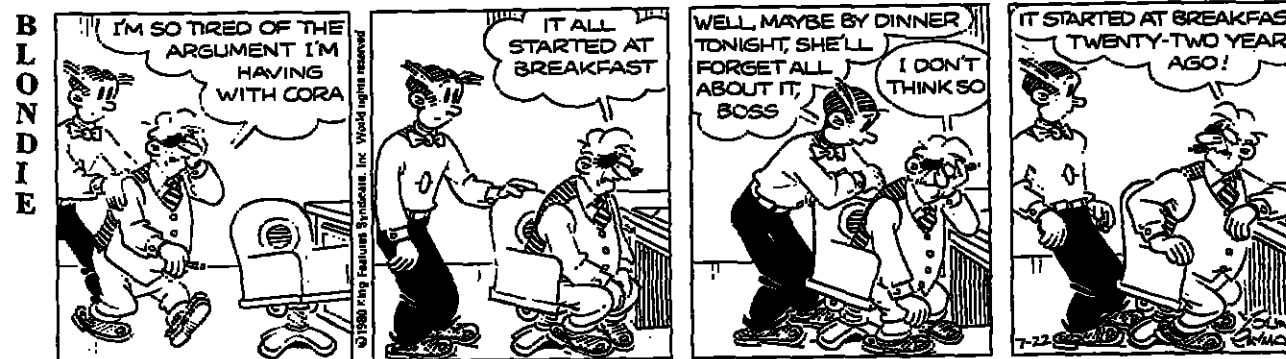
Hitchhiker Picks the Wrong Road, Thumbs Back to Jail With Sheriff

VIDALIA, La., July 21 (AP) — Sheriff John Patrick was taking his wife and children for an evening ride to town Saturday when he noticed a hitchhiker.

"He looked out of place. His clothes were wet and dirty. He just looked lost. He looked suspicious," the sheriff said. He called for marked cars, drove a few miles up the road to meet them and then headed back to pick up the hitchhiker.

"I pulled up first in the plain car looking like I was giving him a ride. He tried to get into the car with me. I got out of the car and arrested him, and saw the other two hiding in the grass by the side of the levee," he said.

The three, who had escaped Friday from Concordia Parish jail, surrendered quietly and were picked up by the marked cars.



BOOKS

WAR AND HOPE

The Case for Cambodia

By Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Translated by Mary Feeney. Pantheon Books. Illustrated. 166 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Henry Kamm

ONLY the first noun of the title of this political pamphlet, first published last year in Paris, still applies. The continuation of war in Cambodia remains a certainty, but as it does, hope vanishes. Although he has occasionally changed his mind during his remarkable career, Prince Sihanouk has apparently abandoned hope and recently announced his withdrawal from all political activity.

Decolonized Cambodia's first king and later chief of state, Sihanouk embodied all that was good in the Vietnamese civil war, the prince gave his open support to the Communist side in the hope of earning its gratitude and with it Cambodia's salvation. The passages describing his diplomacy toward the Hanoi leadership during his five years as figurehead chief of the Khmer Rouge in exile in Peking, which ended in January, 1976, are the most revealing in the book.

Sihanouk had no illusions about Vietnam's plans in Indochina. In 1969, while still in power in Phnom Penh, he published a series of articles in his glossy propaganda magazine in which, with the candor that always distinguished him and disconcerted statesmen and diplomats, he outlined his views on the postwar future of his country. Those who now hail him as "progressive," Sihanouk wrote, will turn against him as a vestige of feudalism when they have won their war. Only China, whose interests are opposed to those of Vietnam, can protect Cambodia against its triumphant neighbor. But China, he continued, is also a Communist power and ideologically has nothing in common with a Sihanoukist Cambodia. The United States, he said, should give up its war in Indochina because it cannot win it, and withdraw from the region. But with China's immense shadow in mind, Sihanouk concluded that the United States should not go too far away.

While the last article of his series, was still on sale in Phnom Penh, Sihanouk was overthrown, and the conduct of Cambodian affairs was wrested from him. He never regained a significant role under either the American puppet Lon Nol or the radical ultra-radicals of Pol Pot, with whom he sided in desperation. They used his potent name and imprisoned his body and spirit until they liberated him at the moment of Vietnamese conquest last year, in the vain expectation that he would again lend his force to their cause. While condemning the invasion, he exonerated Pol Pot and his regime of terror with ever greater eloquence.

These contradictions do not arise from any confusion in Sihanouk's all-too-acute mind; they indicate the exceedingly narrow possibilities for his country's survival as an independent nation-state — and indeed for the very survival of the Cambodian people, once again in the grip of devastating famine and ravaged by disease. Sihanouk always recognized Vietnam as the principal threat to Cambodia's independence, and his policies, so often described as erratic, inconsistent and opportunistic by those who know Indochina less well than he, were always motivated by the constant objective of defending Cambodia, small and on the wane, against a stronger and ascendant neighbor.

In the 1950s and early 1960s, the prince turned to the United States, which was unclear in its purpose and ignorant of the complexities of Indochina, for help against the

threat of Vietnam — only to reject it when he realized that the Vietnamese enmity that this policy incurred constituted a greater danger to his country. He then set out on a policy of defending Cambodia against Vietnam by trying to render Vietnam grateful to Cambodia. "Until the day I die I will keep on believing that the Vietnamese will have no regard for our national independence and territorial integrity until they have reason to be grateful to us," Sihanouk says in the concluding chapter.

Reasonable and Modest

Impotent Rage

Occasional flashes of Sihanouk's eloquence illuminate this hastily written tract, which no doubt would have been more reflective had he written it in his current state of mind. But throughout it reveals the strong spirit of Indochina's most tragic leader, a man who, by his wits alone, protected 7 million people from war until the forces arrayed against him — internal forces as well as foreign powers involved in the miseries of Indochina — a last defeated him.

"War and Hope" is clearly an afterthought; it is a response to Sihanouk's skepticism about Cambodia's survival. It is thus unlike earlier "My War With the CIA," which the prince's candor classed with the simplistic ideology of co-author, the Australian Communist propagandist Wilfred Burch. This book is a moving document less for its argument than for the pervasive sense of the impotent rage of a leader who has lost, probably beyond redemption, his love for his country and his people, and who, against all the forces of hatred and unreason that he kept from doing their worst, for as long as he could.

Henry Kamm is chief Asian dramatic correspondent of The New York Times.

Both sides were vulnerable. The West led the club two.

West led the club two.

West led the club two.

West led the club two.

San Francisco	45	47	.489	61½
Atlanta	42	48	.467	81½
San Diego	36	54	.413	131½

In Anaheim, Calif., Barry Bonnell's one-out, two-run single with the bases loaded highlighted a three-run 10th that gave Toronto a 6-3 victory over the Angels.

A's 6, Indians 5

In Oakland, Calif., Dave McKay's single to center scored Mitchell Page from second base with one out in the 14th, giving the A's a 6-5 triumph over Cleveland.

Tigers 5, Mariners 2

In Seattle, Al Cowens' two-run single capped a four-run first as Detroit beat the Mariners, 5-2.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East				
	W	L	Pct. GB	
New York	50	31	.612	—
M/Washington	48	30	.556	4½
Detroit	47	33	.583	9
Baltimore	48	41	.539	18
Boston	46	43	.517	12
Cleveland	44	47	.481	16
Toronto	38	49	.437	19
West				
	W	L	Pct. GB	
Kansas City	55	36	.604	—
Texas	44	46	.489	10½
Oakland	48	47	.506	11½
Minnesota	42	48	.467	12½
Chicago	41	49	.454	13½
Seattle	37	52	.411	17½
California	35	56	.371	21
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East				
	W	L	Pct. GB	
Pittsburgh	51	40	.561	—
Montreal	49	39	.557	½
Philadelphia	47	41	.534	2½
New York	46	46	.500	4½
St. Louis	51	41	.556	11
Chicago	37	50	.425	12
West				
	W	L	Pct. GB	
Houston	51	40	.561	—
Los Angeles	51	41	.554	½
Cincinnati	45	45	.511	6½
San Francisco	46	47	.491	9
Atlanta	46	46	.500	9½
San Diego	38	54	.412	13½

